

# CAVALCADE

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# Cavalcade

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# THE Salt OF THE EARTH



Faking a gold-mine is not difficult. But avoiding detection is.

MICHAEL O'SHANE

**I**N the good old days, when men were men, gold was to be had for the mere scratching of the surface of the ground with a pick, often with even less trouble than that.

It was not worth while, then, to rack the brain for some new method of plucking the pigeon. Generally, too, the pigeon who came within the reach of the diggers had no plumage. Even if he had, or could get some, the work involved in decking a duffer mine, and the risk incurred, were rarely compensated for by the reward.

Breaking a shaft on an adjoining claim was generally more profitable and much easier. Besides, the first blow of the pick by the sucker might easily turn the supposed dud into a bonanza.

Nevertheless, on the authority of C. S. Herzog, a mining man of international experience, in his "Mine Sampling and Vishing," sifting (or damnying the value) of mines is as ancient an art as mining itself.

Early Australian efforts, however, were directed mainly to small deals to get a stake for further prospecting, rather than to serious roguery in a dozen of large scale swindling.

When big money became involved and necessary for development by machinery and plant in the deeper mining of the middle gold era, the pickings became worth while to make the game a business. The ingenuity of the salter usually had to wait a week to meet the competition of the corner investigating brain of the mining engineer.

Despite the advancement of science during the past eighty years, there seems to be little progress in complexity in the ruses adopted in sifting a mine. The keynote of success is the novelty of the trick, for its essence is still simplicity, although occasionally maddened genius may seek its fortune in that avenue.

So rampant was sifting in the last quarter of the nineteenth and the first decade of this century,

that the English investing public were prone to rank Australian goldmines in the same category as the rich uncle from Fiji.

Do not confuse the mine salter with the straight-out confidence man, despite the fame some Australians have earned in the latter field in England and on the continent. The salter has something to sell, even if it is a worthless hole in the ground, but as the legal doctrine of "caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) may easily apply in the absence of proved fraud, the salter must be prepared for investigation, the more stringent if the stakes are high.

England, whence came the biggest packings, was a fruitful field for exploitation. The lay-out involved time, money, and hard labor, which latter requisite is an anathema to the usual ran of "can't" men.

Take the case of Jones, Smith and Brown, who, having prospered for a year, had put in six months' work on a reef with scarcely a color to show for it. They would have to walk out broke, or sell, if they could find anyone fool enough to buy.

A glowing report was sent to London to Green, an acquaintance there. He gave an option to buy for £10,000. The purchasing syndicate were not nice, trusting chaps; they insisted on obtaining an independent report.

Smithers, a mining engineer, cast a critical eye over the tailings and dump when he arrived. He concluded that it was a dud, but decided that since he was here, he might as well go through it, anyway.

The diggers were on their mettle, if they did not show really, they were broke. They got their first setback when the sampler refused to accept sample-bags which Smith had offered, but they knew that they could recover the gold dust which they had put into the seams and corners of those bags later.

In their ardor they made another initial mistake when they tried to midway the sampling-mat. Without a mat, the samples would have been shovelled up from the floor along the junction with the wall. The time they had spent planting some rich ore along that line was now wasted, for the specimens chipped from the face would drop out to the mat, not to the floor.

"What about putting some changes in here and there, and take your samples from that?" suggested Brown. "It would be easier."

"Dynamite's bound for sampling now. You ought to know that," replied Smithers. He knew of the "gold-dust in the charge" stunt.

There were quite a few other underground tricks of which Smithers had to beware. A rubby surface might be loaded, but against that, the gold in it might be free gold "in situ"; it would not be fair to discard it completely. He was suspicious of rich patches of solid quartz, particularly if they were out of the "run of the gold." He recognised one as having been shot in the face with a gold-loaded cartridge fired from a revolver.

The sampler's eyes could not flag for one instant, either under-

**GARDENS** deserve visits for the winter, either you can wear to work and to a quiet dinner and show afterwards. There aren't many sites so ideally designed for that purpose as is the little bungalow in May TRUE STORY. An ad venture fashion book from TRUE STORY magazine, the magazine devoted to the home and family. This issue is a special TRUE STORY feature.

The fashion page is just one of the intriguing highlights in TRUE STORY.

ground or later. There are even more ways of salting gold in traps than in the mine itself.

Smith made a dish out of some of the counterfeits and showed four oz. to the ton, but Smithers was unimpressed, because Jones and Brown, interested spectators, were chewing tobacco and did not miss the dish once when they spilt; their chew was evidently loaded with dust. Further, Smith did not show that his finger-nails were free from gold-dust before he started to wash.

Hearing a sigh of relief, Smith was settled down in a corner seat of the train to the city, quite satisfied that none of the many tricks attempted had succeeded. For the first time in those days he felt safe in relaxing and, to the monotonous drone of the carriage wheels, he dozed.

The figure which he got on his assay was undeniably — five oz. Smithers was dumbfounded. He went carefully over every detail, every movement of each of the

party at the test, but he could fault himself nowhere. He cabled the result to London, but advised against a full cash payment and urged a further test by another expert.

But the time limit of the option was running out and negotiations eventually resulted in £4,000 cash and £6,000 (face value) in shares to the vendor, with Smith under contract as manager. The share price, listed at two shillings during the long driving operations, started to jump on receipt of the manager's glowing reports.

The public went mad at, within a few days, the price sky-rocketed to £30, with no sellers. Suddenly, large parcels of shares came on to the market. The price dropped to £30, then raced up again before the London principals realised that the vendor's shares were being disposed of. They cabled for another test, meantime requesting the Exchange to suspend quotation.

The sampling, carried out by Smithers and two other experts, showed less than four penniesweight to the ton; but Smith, Jones and Brown had already belied. It was Brown, breaking down under questioning after his arrest on a boat about to sail for South America, who gave the explanation of the high assay on the first test.

Having been foiled in all their attempts to salt, both in the mine itself and during transit to the train, they had hired a railway employee. When Smithers had dozed during the trip, this man had injected a gold solution into the samples.

Next to test boring for oil,

where one drop of oil can show traces in many subsequent borings, gold is one of the easiest minerals to salt. Randolph Bedford, in his story, "Billy Pagan, Mining Enigma," states that there are 249 different ways of salting a mine, while Horatio claims that there are one hundred excellent methods of doing the job, but only ninety-nine ways of detecting a salt. The trouble for the operator comes in determining which one of the hundred is likely to succeed.

Nowadays, however, the difficulties of the get-rich-quick merchant are multiplied by other factors, not the least of which is the liability of subscribers with respect to false, careless, or misleading statements in a prospectus. That calls for far greater care than formerly in testing the claims made before the public is invited to apply for shares.

Increasing knowledge of engineers, the licensing of mine managers, and the possibility of State investigation are further deterrents, while the activity of the

Stock Exchange in suspending quotation of doubtful undertakings, has proved a formidable handicap to the seller snaring the reward for his ingenuity.

In the five years before the commencement of the World War, N.S.W. experienced two notable cases of salting, but one of the most sensational share price booms in Australian history occurred just after the close of the Great War.

In an orgy of frenzied buying, resulting from initial reports, the price skyrocketed from a few shillings per share to well over the thousand pound mark in the course of a few days, only to collapse even more quickly than it had risen.

Fortunes were made and lost in minutes in that stampede.

The good old days of salting in Australia have passed for ever, it seems. If you must dabble in gold, the prospecting fish and pick are perhaps a surer way to fortune, and much safer, unless you are anxious to become a guest of His Majesty over an extended period.



# hair

## That Changed History



A GOOD time ago it used to be rather a popular pastime among sailors to desert from their ships and to conceal their identities by growing beards. The consequent rule for any men that they must get permission "to grow," and that the growth must remain a fixture for a minimum number of weeks, is still in force.

The Army is not so rigid about it — you can cultivate a mustache or remove it at will, so long as it is a hip length, and not a little square affair like Chaplin's. But the Army will not have beards or unshaven faces — for the quite different reason that these provide a breeding place for "livestock."

Against the strong practical reasons for these army and navy rules the action of the German King of Bavaria in 1838 seems silly, as it was, indeed. For in August of that year all the news papers in his kingdom carried the royal edict that civilians must not, on any pretense at all, wear mustaches. Offending parties were to be caught and shaved.

All of this simply belongs to

A thoughtful dissertation on the subject of facial hair.

Even stranger than the thought that such a royal edict should go forth in Europe a year after Victoria became queen of England, is the fact that there were no arrests, mustaches disappeared like leaves from the autumn trees, and there were no complaints about it!

Peter the Great, over a hundred years earlier, had done a similar thing in Russia, with equal success — at a time when most Europeans were clean-shaven he demanded that Russians shave their own beards. The Russians then wore beards proudly to show that they were indeed Russians; they were proud of the distinction. Nevertheless, as there was a fine to be paid by beard-wearers every time they passed the gate of a city, the edict was obeyed. And in this Peter, imposing a fine, had been stronger than the priesthood, which for fifteen hundred years tried to keep Chekhovians clean-shaven, threatening heretics with hell. But priestly threats of hell weren't nearly as effective as kingly fines!

the group column stuff — the oddities on the fringe of the real and sinister truth about men's hairstyles and their influence in history.

Perhaps the biggest single change wrought by hair is intimately bound up with the histories of England and France and the long and bloody battles between them.

Eleanor started it; gay, hasty, pleasure-seeking, amorous Eleanor of Aquitaine, whose beauty and wit won the heart of King Louis VII of France, and made her a queen.

Louis, as bright and vivid a character as his wife, was destined to be wrecked by a lock of hair, however — and nobody else's hair but his own. For as Louis listened to the fulminations of the priests against the vanity of long, curly hair ("Long hair is a shame unto a man," St. Paul said) the royal conscience began to prickle, and King Louis obeyed the voice of the priests and had his hair close-shaven.

Eleanor was appalled. She pleaded and remonstrated with him. All his courtiers, suddenly at his summons to the priestcraft, joined their voices in pleading with him. But the king had really taken hold of Louis, and not only did he have his hair shaved, but he turned from that time, towards an austere mode of life which his gay queen, Eleanor, found singularly unattractive.

Eleanor accused her king of sparing the monks, and Louis didn't like that. The royal couple began to drift apart, and Eleanor consoled herself with the long-haired and gayer members of the court. Finally, her unfaithfulness to her shaven and indifferent lord

was proven, and they were divorced.

This was the first step in a tragedy that was to last for centuries; for Eleanor held vast properties in her own right, and when Louis cut off his hair, he not only cut off his queen, but her great estates as well.

But the tragedy of the unshaved king was only one step. Eleanor might well console herself for an odd evening with a courter, but she had no intention of remaining a commoner once a queen, she thought, always a queen. So she cast about among the crowned heads of Europe for somebody to wed, and she picked up King Henry II of England.

Now the laws of property are inexorable. After all, Dr. Samuel Johnson's objections to the unfaithfulness of women were based on the fact that once a wife had been unfaithful the basis of the family estate were always open to question. It was by these laws of inheritance that, when Henry took unto England and himself the delightful Queen Eleanor, he also took unto England and himself her estates above-mentioned.

So the outcome of the shaving of King Louis's hair was the great enrichment of England. The only complication was that this property was not portable. In effect, England now had vast estates in France — a question as complicated as the only answer to it was war.

The English sovereigns who followed Henry inherited the title to these estates and because of this their fiscalism in France was so strong that long and bloody wars

### TO THE GIRL IN THE TELEPHONE BOOTH

O, constant are the ageless stars,  
Unchangeable the Sphere,  
But for longivity I'll take  
Your incredible larynx.  
O, constant are the bonds of love,  
These, time will never sever.  
More constant still your smile,  
For it goes on forever.  
O, constant are all Nature's gifts,  
Around us, like torpedoes, flung—  
But against all these I'll always be  
The constancy of your tongue.

many nations sweated in their beds, torn between the desire to keep their hair and the priestly injunction to lose it.

But the fashion in Europe was far longer to wear long hair as a mark of distinction, just as priests shaved themselves to the tonsure, the bald spot (artificially created) on the crown of the head.

All of this seems trivial enough now. But after all, a badge of kingship was no small thing — and the priest who could order its removal and get away with it was a powerful man. So the fight became long and bitter, and hair became the symbol of a principle.

Hair style won, at the time of the Norman conquest of England, largely a mark of nationality. The Saxons, who were being dispossessed of England, were long-haired and bearded; the Normans under William the Conqueror were short-haired, and William himself clean-shaven.

After the conquest was over and England had changed hands, the Saxons continued their growth of hair and beard to distinguish themselves from their overlords — they did not lose the Normans and as many Normans were beaten up or night, long hair or a beard, or both, offered a frequent passport to safety.

The Christian clergy, with their objection to long hair, had a special cause for quarrel with the Saxons for this reason; and there is the strange story of Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, who used to carry a small knife in his pocket. Whenever a long-haired manknelt for Wolstan's blessing, the priest whipped out the knife and severed

a lock of hair, which he threw into the face of the suppliant with a stern warning not to do it again. Wolstan became a saint.

Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, revived a then ancient law making an excommunicate and an outlaw of anybody who wore long hair — but the royal court grew its hair in defiance of Anselm's edict, to prove to England that no law mattered that the king did not make.

The antagonism developed between the Archbishop and the king was so strong that, when Anselm died, no successor was appointed immediately. So it is, because of a law about hair style promulgated by the church, there are five years of British history in which there was no Archbishop of Canterbury.

No doubt, frivolous though these contentions sound today, they were of real importance to the people who fought about them.

It was Alexander the Great who realized that, in last-to-first combat, a beard was a very useful handle by which to hold a soldier

while you cut off his head — and it was to prevent this that Alexander ordered all beards to be removed, and recruited his smooth-faced army through the world.

Yet, sound though his reason, it is completely opposed by the savage sense of unfairness exhibited by a North American Indian tribe, where war-moors make a point of wearing a long lone "chivalrous lock" of hair on their heads. Their idea is simply that if they are caught and beaten at battle, there should be some hold for their vanquisher while he cuts off their conquered heads!

The strokes of beards and hair in every walk of life is a subject worthy of long discussion: from purely decorative episodes to international incidents, hair has figured importantly. It was the case of Samson's downfall at the hands of Delilah — and when the English King Charles I was beheaded at Whitehall, his executioner sold as souvenirs of the event nothing more nor less than locks of the royal hair, clipped from the disembodied head!



between the two nations persisted for a very long time. The whole relationship of the two nations of the period of modern European history has been profoundly influenced by these customs — and all because of a hand of long, shimmering royal locks.

The argument thus far is clear, except for the mystery surrounding the actual cause of it all, namely, the fact that Louis wore long hair, and that, if that was the fashion, the length of hair should matter, anyway.

But length of hair has mattered greatly in history, ever since St. Paul's dictum that it is a shame for a man to be long-haired. For century after century in the Christianity of Europe priests preached against long hair; and men of



# WHAT MAKES A Gag Wag?

BILLY MOLONEY

## WHAT'S funny?

You tell me, and I'll leave by the next boat to get a job with Bob Hope at five hundred a week . . .

Or, better still — if you know the magic answer you can take the job and the ride yourself.

For laughs are as elusive as love — you never know you've hit it till it hits you.

No sooner does an apparently safe formula for humor appear than fashion changes with the times, and yesterday's joke falls as flat as yesterday's beer. Today's new joke sparkles like champagne — but I must admit there's a lot of platitudinous plonk about.

Let's try to trace the trends of humor.

First acknowledged funny man of this era was Josh Billings, who had 'em in stitches around 1873. And Josh had this to say about comic reaction:

"Also fun is designed for the million and ethills for the few, it is as true as realities that most all audiences have their bell wethers, people who show the others

There's much more in the talking of a joke than meets the eye.

the crack where the joke comes laffin' in."

Josh got his laughs by misspelling, a sort of credibility through visibility.

Then came the stand-by of all modern actors — the Bible of the Boards, or the Thespian's Theories — the Joe Miller Annual. Vaudeville acts could get complete routines from its pages — "garantid belly laughs" like the following:

"I was standing in a department store. A lady asked me if I was a foot walker. I said: 'Yes, I am married with two kids!'

Example Number Two —

"Have you a pair of shoes suitable for this box?"

"French kid!"

"No! He's my son — been eight here in Chicago!"

At this stage it is presumed that the ushers had to stop 'em from rolling in the aisles.

With the silent picture came a new form of humor . . . the subtitle writer. He relied on subtle similes and waggish wit, e.g. —

"Many wore street car dresses,

They held no tight going round the curves."

Then the dialogue — talkies and the radio — in which at first it was hard to separate gag and gab, but the gay gas didn't always put the writers under for wit extraction.

You've seen pictures and heard radio shows plenty when you've said you could write better gags yourself. Have a go sometime. An undertaker's convention is a hysterical farce compared with a gag writers' meeting. Comedy is a most unfunny business.

I used to sit in on a gag conference for a well-known radio show. My two associates were self-styled psychopathic cases under treatment for mental instability. They were as depressed that they wouldn't even laugh at their own jokes . . . and that's a bad sign. Thank heavens I haven't sunk so low!

What's funny?

Maybe the first thing to find out is what makes a joke tick.

Few people have made a closer analysis of humor than the late Stephen Leacock, who claimed that even woes could be humorous. He quotes this example:

A judge, noted for his gentle ness to defendants, asked the contrite and broken man before him, "Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment?"

"No, your Honor," said the prisoner, and burst into tears.

"There, there, don't cry," said the Judge, "you're going to be right now."

Leacock also disputes the scientific contention that Man is the only laughing animal. Laughter, he

describes as a physiological trick carried down from our monkey days, and that the toothy chattering of chimps, gorillas and similar simians is just a polite snigger at the foolish conventions we have ended since we left the fun of the forest.

Psychologists claim that a funny story leads the hearer towards a plausible goal and then, by a sudden twist, leads him just where he didn't expect to go. Yale professors experimented on 15 babies under a year old to find out what made them laugh.

This was the big guffaw; having got the babies in a confident, happy mood, the professors swang the babies out towards their mothers' arms, and just before they arrived at that blissful destination, yanked them suddenly back. The babies giggled deliciously at the joke.

The unexpected appealed to them. Frustration that doesn't hurt . . . discontent that can't be taken seriously . . . that's comedy!

On the other hand, that sinful skunk, W. C. Fields, and he had discovered one secret of comedy in a scene where he spent 18 minutes making ready to hit a gold bell and retired without ever hitting it. It was his funniest act and he came to the conclusion that "The funniest thing a comedian can do is not to do it," or in the fabulous words of Sam Goldwyn, "Include it out."

If timing is the essence of story telling, then time is also an important part of comedy. Topicalities are always good for a laugh, which proves that there's some thing new under the sun.

Take, for instance, the Hollywood star who was making a blood

THE patient was obviously suffering from stomach ulcers, and the doctor warned him that the most important factor in treatment was total abstinence. The patient agreed to carry out his orders, but asked for a reason which he could give to his wife for being on the water wings.

The doctor, himself a married man, and therefore aware of the misgivings which could beset the patient if the lazar were to fully banish the true sooty, considered the question carefully. Then "Tell her," said the doctor, "that you are suffering from syphilis. That should satisfy her."

The other followed his advice, but when his wife asked him the meaning of "syphilis," he was unable to tell her. Later, she looked up the word in the dictionary. It was defined thus: "Incurable misgivings from her to ban!"

donation to the Red Cross "Don't take it all," he causticized the doctor. "Remember I've got to give 10 per cent to my agent!"

That gag would not have been possible before blood transfusions, though, of course, agents have always been with us. Didn't Eve start off on a percentage from Adam?

But topicalities are not without their dangers; for instance, Bob Hope quotes the wastage of war jokes. "I would say, freely," says Bob, "that radio comedians as a whole have \$150,000 tied up in useless wartime jokes. In fact, I understand that one comic, desperate over his loss, has been writing poison pen letters to Molotov in the hopes of stirring up a third world war that he can fit his old war routines into."

Hope says that it cost Warner's a wasted four thousand dollars to teach Errol Flynn to "shoot fast," and that another studio had five hundred dollars tied up in karate knives alone.

Then there are the epidemic

types of humor, "The Little Audrey," "Knock-Knock," etc. Persecuted by war, the masters of silliness and researchers of ribaldry have given us nothing new to giggle about in recent years.

An American drill master Colored Stoepnugle is getting miles of smiles with Modern Speenierisms with such stories as "The Loose that Guid the Olden Geegs." It starts off this way:

"Back in the not too pasturant days, a carried mapple were asturant chuff to possess a Geeg which held an old Geeg every dingle way of the neck."

And every anecdote is a Mooy with a Stoal.

Damnit all! He's got me doing it now . . .

Gags are geographical, too. A Spicy sticker is mirthless in Melbourne and a luff in London is a flip in France.

But the lowest gag is doing much to bring about internationalism.

The English call a compere the Master of Ceremonies. Bob Hope was on the air for the B.B.C. with

an English announcer, who asked him if he was the compere of the programme. Bob said: "Compere? What kind of racket is that?" The announcer said, "Well, in England the compere is a Master of Ceremonies — a comedian." Bob replied, "Well, in America we comedians don't compere." The English announcer said, "You're telling me!"

Of course there are other kinds of humor, but these will be seen to you as apposition in a plain wrapper.

Bob Hope and Jack Benny are the best example of the difference in screen and radio comedy. Their screen gags get big laughs, but they are not so fresh and subtle as their radio whizcracks. The reason is that screen humor appeals to the eye and the ear; you get the gag both ways. The screen

gag can be a chestnut or corny, but its visibility carries it through. On the air every word has to carry its share of the laugh.

Olsen and Johnson pin their faith to the visible, or "prop" gag, on the when-in-doubt-squirt-the-guy-with-a-syrup principle. You may call it slaptick, but it slaps you in the eye first and sticks in your funny bone after.

Personally, I think that the key-note of all comedy is the personal basis.

It is only mildly funny to hear that a house is called "Buntle" because it's always at the rear, but if in the telling it becomes Bing Crosby's house, then it's a different matter.

So there you are. It appears that the main ingredients of a gag are Unexpectedness, Topicality and Personality.



SYLVESTER AND HIS GUARDIAN ANGELS

## A New Industry For

# Australia



SENATOR JOHN ARMSTRONG

IN Canada, before the war, Mr. Lambie, Director of the N.S.W. Tourist Bureau, was interviewed by pressmen and one article covering his remarks was headlined, "Man from Hat County Talks of Snow!"

Last year a party of international skiers visited Kosciusko. They were men of the Royal Navy, and Canadians, who had spent a good deal of time sampling the best skiing resorts in the world. Unanimously they acclaimed Kosciusko as first class and, furthermore, they expressed amazement that Australia possessed any skiing resorts at all.

These are but two instances which reveal lack of knowledge concerning Australia.

The days of wartime traffic are ending and, relatively soon, the peoples of the world who have worked without stint for six long years will be seeking compensating enjoyment; ships, whose destiny it was to transport the men and

machines of war will be available to tourists; longdistance aircraft will again be used to carry tourists from one country to another.

How will Australia fare in this immense migration of pleasure-and-business-seekers?

In the past, Australia has not attracted great numbers of tourists because, firstly, we have never striven hard enough to promote or prepare our country as a playground and, secondly, because of its comparatively remoteness from the capital of the world.

No longer can we afford to keep secret the advantages our country offers to tourists. As a result of the war, Australia is no longer a rather big spot on the map of the world; British, American, and Dutch fighting men have carried home stories praising our climate and our pleasure resorts.

Tourists will arrive, in the main, by luxury liner. For some

weeks they will have enjoyed the best of accommodation, the best of service. By contrast with such excellent conditions, our amenities suffer badly. That, then, should be our first aim: to offer our visitors accommodation equal to that of the most luxuriously-appointed ship to come here.

First class hotel accommodation is of primary interest. Hotels in Australia today, except in isolated instances, would be regarded as third or even fourth class hotels in other parts of the world.

With the archaic liquor laws administered by seven different State Government Departments, the hotel trade has found it impossible to invest its money in first class residential hotels when, as we see in Melbourne, it is prohibited to have a drink served in one's room after 6 p.m. at night, and when all drinks must be off the dining tables at 8 p.m. This regulation is rigidly observed.

In N.S.W. drinking after 6 p.m., except in the dining room, is at this writing illegal; in fact, to have tea or coffee on licensed premises after 6 p.m. is against the law. Fortunately this is one law which is not rigidly enforced.

I feel it should be Government responsibility, possibly in collaboration with private enterprise, to complete a plan of first class tourist residential hotels throughout Australia. I can think of no better standard of comparison in this respect than the services provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways — two systems which, although competitive, share the routes and many of the stations, while still

contriving to be highly successful from the economic aspect.

Canada invests 10 million dollars a year in the industry which she terms "tourism." In return, she receives 150 million dollars annually in tourist business, apart from the tremendous dividends gained in prestige and international recognition — two intangible, but very practical factors which cannot be overlooked.

In pre-war times, this represented nearly 70 per cent of the Dominion's foreign exchange.

To give some idea of the extent of the tourist trade in Canada I would point out that in 1942, 13,000,000 Americans went across the border to spend their money in Canada's tourist resorts. This year, the Canadian Government has estimated for 20,000,000 to come from America to spend their money in Canada. If only Australia could share some of this inexhaustible tourist wealth our financial problems would become much easier.

Travel by CPR and CNR is a luxury which, to Australians who have experienced only local facilities, can be no more than a dream. Parlor observation coaches . . . comfortable sleeping berths . . . private drawing room accommodations . . . luxurious dining cars and splendid cuisine . . . these features pull the tourist into a frame of mind which makes the primary object — sightseeing — immensely more enjoyable.

And — this brings me back to accommodation — the two companies maintain a chain of magnificent hotels stretching from coast to coast. The Empress at Victoria, B.C., the Hotel Vancouver, the

Chateau Laurier at Ottawa, and the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec, afford a sharp contrast to Australian facilities. There is a sound reason for their establishment; for they are a cushion ofadvice to the tourist to break the journey in order to visit a local place of interest.

As I have indicated, Canada's return from her 10 million dollar annual tourist investment is immense. An annual internal expenditure of £1,000,000 for the promotion of 'tourism' in Australia — that is, an investment in tourist equipment and accommodation — will bring equally handsome dividends in British sterling and American dollars.

Let us again take Kosciusko as a basis for comparison. The creation of an Alpine village at Charlotte Pass and another at Pipers Gap would enable us to accommodate, say, 150,000 tourists. The ideal in the designing of these townships would necessarily be high, and I can think of no better models than the towns of St. Moritz (Switzerland) and Innsbruck (Austria).

My Royal Navy friends, whom I mentioned earlier, are sure that in natural advantages, Kosciusko offers skiers as much as these two Continental resorts; I have also been assured that the trout fishing grounds located conveniently close are equal to Scotland's best.

Here, indeed, is a spot to be developed and sold on the world market!

The finest European skiing places are under Army occupation, and are closed to tourists; enthusiasts are looking further afield to

assuage their love of the sport. We may be able to induce them to visit Australia — when, of course, transport is again available.

Many of our visitors will arrive by landplane, and as good as our prospects are, we must admit that the approach to the city is unattractive.

For inspiration in this regard, I turn, reluctantly, to the late Duct. To construct the *Pas Rossa*, miles of houses, factories, and offices were demolished at the cost of millions of pounds. The result must serve as a model for all who would have roads serve more purpose than mere carrying of traffic. From the aesthetic point of view, I know of no other highway comparable to *Pas Rossa*. If Mussolini could construct such a road, we could reasonably follow his example for the few short miles which separate our landports from our cities. And, incidentally, the demolition of at least portions of the homes in the process would in itself be a worthy cause, for the replacement of the houses would be a natural corollary to the plan.

In my mind's eye, I see a long, straight, double-width highway flanked by trees, down the centre of which are specially designed stops and outside cafes. (And for those who refuse to believe that such cafes are impracticable on highways, remember that the road would be dualled.)

I am particularly glad to see the Government's plan to spend £4,000,000 on Kingsford Smith Aerodrome. The project has reached such a stage that soon the Kingsford Smith Aerodrome at Mascot (Sydney) will rank with

the best of its kind in the world.

Construction of the highway from Mascot to Sydney with the close airport of Botany Bay to site the largest flying boats would make Sydney the most accessible by air of the great cities of the world.

Australia's future sporting activities will be a further means of attracting visitors, and I was greatly impressed by the proposal of the Lord Mayor of Sydney to build an ultra-modern swimming pool in the heart of the city. The total expenditure on the scheme will be £100,000, of which £25,000 will be used in the purchase of the site.

This should be the first of many such swimming pools to grace the city of Sydney.

An important feature of the proposal is that it will be located so that it will not encroach on the parklands of the city, and will thus add to Sydney's recreation areas. Even more pretentious is a Melbourne scheme to build an Olympic Stadium to hold 50,000 spectators. An artist's impression of

the arena shows an indoor sports field and an indoor swimming pool. But the most impressive features, to my mind, are the inclusion of outdoor refreshment gardens and an underground car park.

The whole proposal affords an idea of the manner in which our city fathers are no longer thinking in parochial terms, and are preparing plans with a consciousness of international competition.

Mr. Roughley, of the N.S.W. Fisheries, has just returned from America where he exhibited a 16 mm. colored film of the Great Barrier Reef. He reports incredible, intense enthusiasm and interest in this part of Australia. The hundreds of miles of sandy beaches are an inducement that no other country in the world can offer. The cheapness and hardiness and thrills of surf bathing, and the glamour that can be attached to it in our overseas advertising, should bring thousands to this country.

Tourists will come here — that is certain. Let us be sure that when they arrive, our facilities will be equal to the natural attractions.





The criminal who bears a tattoo  
is Heaven's gift to detectives.

JEFF MITCHELL

D.Y.C.D.

## A MAN IS AS DEEP AS HE'S D.Y.C.D.

WHEN somebody asked the eminent criminologist, Lessaigne, what he thought about the penchant of criminals for tattooing their bodies, he said: "The subjects which embellish the skin of a man are an infallible indication of his character, his mores, and his mode of life, and generally betray the profession chosen at the outset of his career." And, during a disquisition on the subject of X marks the spot and pictures the criminal, that other great man, Professor Lombroso, held that tattooing was a sign of degeneracy: a reversion to the savage.

It seems as if he is right, for the cause cannot lie anywhere else than deep in human atavism, supplemented by the instinctive faculty of man and that envy which provides him with the stimulus of emulation.

Otherwise, why would a criminal be so foolish as to provide himself with an infallible sign of identification? How else would you explain the questions that might be asked by the simple-minded? Why does the rascal, by tattoo, give away the country of

which he is a native? Why does he keep a living record of his special class of work?

Because of the propensity and maniaisms of criminals for tattooing, the police work of every country in the world is made easier. Thousands of photographs have been filed and classified. Go to the Modus Operandi section of the Sydney C.I.B., and ask to see any criminal's Peculiarity Card. It carries detailed and accurate information; so that you will see marked down deformities such as harelip, deaf palate, cauliflower ears, birthmarks, scars, speech impediments, and tattoo marks.

A woman is walking along a dark street. In the next instant a strangling hand is looped around her neck and even at the beginning of her shock and consternation, she feels her handbag snatched from her fingers, and the thief has disappeared into the darkness. She knows nothing about him. But she has glimpsed, not distinguished, a tattoo on his wrist. It is a big lead. The police experts look up their cards, turn to the tattoo file, whose index carries the names of all

known malefactors thus branded, and by this means reduce the hundreds of footpads and bag snatchers to a few suspects.

The Australian criminal is not so much addicted to tattoo as are his counterparts in other lands of the globe. Nor does he provide as much as some, an absolute clue as to his nationality. By Australian, I mean the stock of the British, Irish and Scots settler in this land, and not the naturalised foreigner. Many of these foreigners go in for tattooing in a big way, but that does not mean they are all criminals. A man is not necessarily a criminal because he is tattooed. I once knew a Greek with the Medusa twisted all over his chest, and a polygynous symbol in red and blue on his back, but he was nothing more than a singing waiter of fish and chips.

But another time I saw the blanck, dark hand of a sulky Italian in Ipswich, and I asked what was the meaning of the minute seven-pointed star between his index finger and right thumb. He told me to mind my own business, or I might find out in a way I didn't like. When I later found out it was a sign of the Mafia secret society, I was inclined to think he meant what he said. Members of the Camorra have a crescent with a little dot in the centre, but the Black Hand uses the letters M.N. — meaning *morte nera*.

Police have found that the majority of burglars and footpads were once respectable members of age-old professions. They were mechanics, carpenters, or locksmiths. And when they switched over to the promise of easy money and the

shadow of gas lamps, they proved that there was still sentiment in business, in one aspect, at least. Most of them have tattooed on their forearms the representative tools of their trade.

Screwing safe breakers and dealers in robbery under arms have been hauled in bearing the earmarks of their former professions. The tong, awl and hammer testify to the smith. Ships and anchors speak of the high seas and the sailor. A pair of dumb-bells is the probable give-away of an acrobat, ex-wrestler or strong man who, also sometimes carries a tough, padding muscled replica of himself in tights.

In France, you can travel the whole length and breadth of it, travel out its entire array of apaches and mervis and eat your hat if you find one that is not tattooed. These are the most tattooed people in the civilised world, as a whole and individually. It is not uncommon to find among them as well a brawndo, a braggadocio peer at punishment.

When they brought the notorious Dupont in, they found on the back of his neck a dotted line and this direction: "To sever the head, cut along this line." The guillotine is a favorite theme, and apaches have been caught with the machine traced on their backs and the words, "Here's where I shall finish."

But the men who really take the bun for tattooing are the French Legionaries, and the African regulars. Their bodies are covered with an amazing and grotesque variety of design, ranging from some of the Indian and Arab

FORGIVE ME, BUT I MUST GET BACK TO MY  
MEDICINE CHEST

June is the month of gale-like breezes,  
Likewise the month of coughs and sneezes—  
The time when foul and fell diseases,  
Prompt ladies to don their woofies chemises.  
June is the month when noses are blown,  
And compher balls into bags are seen,  
And bays through their nasal organs stream.  
Ah! June is the month I came into my own!  
For 'tis than that a cough my poor body wracko,  
Spurned by the germs in my ill-used thorax  
And how I enjoy such dreadful croaks!  
Sing a psalm to June, my co-hypochondriac!

—W.G.D.

torture to Spanish dancers and frightful battle pictorizations. Seminal words go side by side with execratory adultery. A criminal in the French Petrel Army, among depictions of ladies and dogs, stars and palms had tattooed on his chest heads of Foch and other generals with the inscription: "Hate all men." Another, a Legionnaire, had a bay-shooting scene side by side with a crucifixion.

The German verstecker — the lowest dregs of thugdom in Deutschland — generally pictures scenic designs of a military and obscene nature, while the criminal in Spain swagger around with a skinful of matadors, picadors, toreros, bullfights, and mantil-lined women of the dance.

From what has been said it is obvious that the nationality of a man is readily ascertained from

the pictures decorating his body; and in the majority of cases he carries around an infallible dossier of his past life.

Professional tattooers in European countries have a large clientele among the criminal element and mental degenerates, who take themselves to the seaport or alley-way specialist, and submit in a sort of immobilization to pleasure, vanity and sentiment to the macabre and painful process. Usually the tattooer shaves the part to be done, and taking his one or several needles with their long handles, traces of the design on the skin. If he is more conscientious, he takes a piece of tissue paper and placing the picture over it, punctures along the lines. He is very careful not to draw blood. Then come the colors — vermilion, ladies ink, or tinctured charcoal black with

water, which he rubs into the needle wounds. Inflammation sets in and the man gets around in a state of suppuration. For a time you can see nothing but a scab; then the mark is left visible, but much distorted. In time it will contract into its own perfect shape.

Criminals have often realized they are paradoxically on the side of the police, and have made efforts to have their tattoos eradicated by bleaching. This is unsatisfactory — for the criminal. He can get his marks made invisible to the human eye, but he can't fool the cameras or the microscope, even after years of bleaching.

Men who can do the job successfully are sought after by the tattooed underworld; and the invention of some easel would make a fortune for its owner. A French doctor, Vaciet, could destroy the pigment, by repicking the design, and rubbing over it a solution of nitrate of silver, followed by tanin, but the process was most painful, and the scar which

finally remained was as much an identification tag.

Once, three renegades from the African penal settlement put tattoo to a strange, exigent use. They murdered a wealthy Arab sheik, were caught and imprisoned. Seven years later the police found two of them dead in Paris, with pieces of skin cut from their tattooed backs.

An investigation revealed that these men, who had stolen a treasure from the sheik, got quickly to work when they realized that the military police had their number.

They buried the treasure, and so that the split later would be even, to ensure against perfidy, they each ciphered on the neck of the other part directions for finding the money.

But their leader felt that a third share wasn't enough for him, so he killed his mates and flayed the fragments of rasp from their backs. He got his share all right — in the neck: for his innest was divided between a basket and a guillotine.



The asthmatic golfer, Byron Nelson, succeeded the hard way.

W. G. DELANY

## Golf's Greatest

# PHENOMENON



NOT so many years ago they called him "The Candy Kid."

Since then, sports writers have constantly sought new and more descriptive tags to pin on golf's greatest phenomenon — tags like "The Crisis Kid," "The Robot," and "The Master of the Iron Shoe." It is likely that his opponents have searched their minds for even more apt phrases, for never since the Scotch founded golf on an unsuspecting world has one man created such an exclusive ownership of the best golfing prizes.

*This article is of particular interest to golf enthusiasts in view of the fact that amongst Byron Nelson's opponents in the British Open Championship will be Australia's foremost professional, Norman Van Nida, and the South African star who toured this country some years ago, Bobby Locke.*

But in those early days, they called him "The Candy Kid" because of his penchant for popping pieces of candy into his mouth when the pressure was on. It is probable, however, that if John Byron Nelson never eats another piece of candy it will still be too soon. For the only reason for the cultivation of the habit was that he was hungry.

He was hungry because food costs money — and Nelson had just completed the Californian golfing circuit, during which the cash return for his labours was 12 dollars and 50 cents. Such modest earnings are not conducive to hearty eating, but because professionals' golf is an activity which makes strenuous demands upon stamina, it is essential that the body be maintained in more or less working condition. Hence, "The Candy Kid."

It is most unlikely, however,

that Nelson will again be compelled to resort to candy as the almost sole means of subsistence. In 1944, his earnings from the game amounted to more than 60,000 dollars.

Few of his fellow professionals begrudge him his success, except on the understandable score that their own earnings have been correspondingly less.

It has not been easy for Nelson to reach his present state of undisputed superiority. He suffers from a nervous digestive complaint which does not make for good golf, and to attain his skill he has worked unceasingly, in spite of this complaint, since he was a boy.

His prescription for success is: "Infernalistic practice plus stamina, coolness, courage when it's needed, and competitive spirit."

In the tradition of golfing champions, Nelson began his career as a caddy — an occupation which not only provided him with the means of securing the pleasures of javelin-like hair, but also enabled him to practice shots when the professionals weren't looking.

When the time came for Byron to carve out a niche for himself on the business field, he became a filing clerk in a railways corporation. Week-ends and after-business hours found him back on the golf course, playing distance shots till the light failed; then, with a white handkerchief to mask the hole, practicing putting.

The depression of the 1930's was the turning point of his life, for the railroad corporation discovered that, business being what it was, the absence of a filing clerk made only an infinitesimal difference to

the efficiency of the organization.

After a time, Nelson got a job with a banker's magazine — a post which, while never likely to elevate him to the income bracket of the men who read the journal, at least gave him more time to practice golf shots.

In 1931, he entered that National Open at Chicago, and in weather against which his hours of practice had no defence, he failed to qualify. In the following year he turned professional to enter the Texas Arkansas Open. He finished in third place, and received 70 dollars — the biggest prize he was to earn for some time.

It was shortly after this that he adopted the candy and chocolate eating habit as an enforced alternative to eating more conventional meals. Although such winds enabled him to keep alive, they were a decided handicap towards playing good golf, and at crucial moments he found that his concentration deserted him.

There were some, in those days, who inferred that he lacked "stomach" — a baseless accusation, for it must have been most obvious to Nelson that he possessed that part of the anatomy. His own brand of stomach in the metaphysical sense has since been proved beyond doubt.

His first break came in 1933, when he was appointed professional of the Texarkans Club. Constant practice and the newly-born habit of setting his legs beneath the dining table these times daily was reflected in his play.

In 1935, his earnings for the year amounted to 2,700 dollars. Nelson was on the way up.

THE following advertisement first appeared in a physio-education magazine: "Here's a good sit for your stomach muscles. Clasp your hands over your head and place your feet together on the floor. Now bend to the right at the waist so you sit down to the left of your feet. Now, by sheer muscular control, haul yourself up, hand to the left, and sit down on the floor to the right of your feet. Keep this up and let us know the result."

The first letter received said, simply, "Hearse."

he was six strokes and 12 players away from the lead after 36 holes had been played. Two rounds totalling 139 strokes enabled him to share first place with Craig Wood and Denny Shute at the finish. In the play-off against Wood, he turned on amazing gold to take the championship.

Tommy Armour, to whom the winning of titles was by no means a novelty, commented:

"Nelson plays like a virtuoso. There is no problem he can't handle. He is the finest golfer I have ever seen."

Bobby Jones was no less admiring:

"At my best, I never came close to the gold Nelson shoots."

To have earned such praise, it is axiomatic that Nelson must possess all-round ability. His drives are almost unvarying in direction and average about 250 yards. It is with his iron shots, however, that he gains his greatest advantage. His putting represents the only chink in his armor — his tendency is to stroke with force even on the shortest of putts. As a result, he is likely to follow a superb 15-foot putt with an almost pathetic six-inch putt which takes him well past the hole.

His reaction on missing a "sitter" is old-worldly, for his feelings are vented in a pained: "My goodness, fancy missing an easy one like that!"

Such misgivings do not perturb him, and his golfing psychology is perhaps best summed up in his own advice:

"Play the shot you're playing — not the preceding one."

Which, to the average Saturday

afternoon golfer who is given to insatiable-browsing post mortems, is very sound advice.

On the course, Nelson is a good conversationalist — except that he confides his words to himself and anyone who may be within a few inches of him. He mumbles confidences to himself when, by some error of judgment, he lands his ball in a bunker, and congratulates himself when it finds the hole.

He is a product of a long line of non-drinkers and smokers, and adheres strictly to family tradition.

To John Byron Nelson, golf is as much a business as banking — and, all things considered, just as profitable.

When he is on the course, he discusses golf almost exclusively, but when he leaves it, he leaves his business worries behind him.

His "office hours" are strictly confined to those in which he is earning, or preparing to earn, prize money. He gives himself few holidays; for when he is not playing in tournaments, he is practicing so that "he will perfect his

game." The quoted words are his.

At the end of 1946, after making three short films in Hollywood, he locked his clubs in a closet and fished and hunted for a month; since then, he has devoted almost all of his time to ensuring that he secures a full share of the rewards made available to American golfers.

This year he has taken an enforced holiday due to a leg injury, but it is certain that his return to the field has caused heartburning among his fellow money players.

Nelson has made the biggest money of any golfer of any generation. He still has a good deal of what the income tax people have left him. He owns a 55-acre farm in Texas to which, with his wife, he will repair when he feels that his golfing ability is failing off.

That is the ambition which prompts him, when he sinks a writer's putt, to murmur:

"There's one for another white-faced Herkord."



In the next year, he won his first major tournament in New Jersey. It was the real start of a career which was to place him at the head of the golfers of all time.

Fifteen of his fellow professionals in 1943 voted him the year's most outstanding golfer, and in the following year he achieved distinction granted to but one other golfer — Gene Sarazen — when 79 sports writers rated him the best athlete of the year.

The latter rating was beyond dispute, because golf was perhaps the only major sport in America which had maintained its standard throughout the war years. Moreover, Nelson had, in more than 70 rounds of competitive golf averaged under 70 strokes per round.

That year's work brought him \$9,000 dollars. No longer known as "The Candy Kid" he had proved that he plays best when trailing the field.

In the National Open of 1939,



# JUST THE BOY \* HOLLYWOOD \*

If you've Hollywood aspirations, read this article — and ponder.

SO this was Hollywood!

I am given to understand that these words are the conventional beginning to a story dealing with one's career in the Celluloid City, and I am by nature a conventional man. So . . .

So this was Hollywood!

My conception of the place had been gained from a keen study of films and magazine stories, and I had thought to find huge and lavishly-appointed offices; to tread knee-deep in ornate carpets; to see important-looking secretaries guarding the entrances of the mighty; to have been invited to the thrill of seeing executives rushing frenetically to conference.

I found all that. I had come to the Schlesick Actors' Agency at the invitation of Mr. Joe Donohue, in order to undertake a screen test. I was — still using accepted phraseology — "breaking into Hollywood," and I discovered that this is no mere catch-phrase,

for to enter the studios which I later visited, I was subject to perhaps the most intensive quizzing by policemen since Capone broke Studio police are, after closer acquaintance, friendly enough now, but still conscious of your motives, are possessed of suspicious minds.

Mr. Donohue was expecting me and greeted me in the friendliest manner:

"You're just the boy we've been looking for! Let's go!"

Here we made our way to 20th Century-Fox Studios. I was introduced to Kenneth McGowan, a tall, slim man who was to be my guide, philosopher, and friend. He was as friendly as Joe Donohue, and cried:

"You're just the man we've been looking for!" Then, a little slyly he added, "But if you'd only come a week ago!"

He grabbed a phone and asked for Mr. Hitchcock; the latter,

however, was as confidence with Mr. Stanbeck and would Mr. McGowan ring him?

I returned to my apartment, where, a few hours later, I received a call from Donohue.

"Boy, get out to 20th Century-Fox straight away. We think we've got you a part in *Lifeguard*. The test will be later. Meanwhile, see the wardrobe department and get a swimmer's outfit. And snap on at Publicity on the way. We're asking 500 dollars."

Five hundred dollars! A week! In my excitement, I almost began to search the apartment for safe hiding places in which to deposit my first week's salary.

I collected the swimmer's outfit and returned to await developments. Three hours later, Donohue was on the line: "Rosie, the test is off! The studio won't pay you any better than 350 dollars."

Vainly I urged him not to be precipitate, for I felt that 350 dollars would pay a lot of rent and secure at least a few of life's necessities. I had come a long way for the test, and frankly, an offer of 35 dollars would have found me on the lot at dawn waiting for my fellow stars to arrive. But Donohue was adamant. I hung up the receiver and took a quick look at my billfold.

The next day, Joe phoned:

"Boy, you're in! Five hundred dollars! Get out to 20th Century-Fox and pick up the script."

The policeman on duty at the gate was beginning to know me, and smiled at me in an almost encouraging manner whilst he wrote out my authority for being discovered wandering around.

With the script in my pocket, I went back to my apartment. That afternoon, Joe rang to say that the test was off; the next day, to say that it was on; the next, to disillusion me again; and the state of indecision generally credited to a Mr. Flanagan, continued for a week before the test was *On-Again At 500 dollars*.

I arrived at the studio at 8 a.m. the next day. The action of my heart would have been a joy to any electrocardiograph, and I go on record as saying that a period of uncertainty is poor training for a screen test. Shown to the make-up department, I met a mountain of a man who introduced himself as actor Laird Cregar — an introduction which I accepted with as elation which was in itself an indication of my shattered mind. At 10:30 I was seated to the set.

My hour had come . . . almost. First, however, there were a few formalities awaiting my attention: the signature on the contract with the studio; that on my agreement with the agency, an authority for the latter to control my banking account; and about 20 other signatures on documents of whose purpose I have but the haziest notion.

Meanwhile, the congregation on the set was awaiting the dinner sions of a de Mille crowd scene. In addition to about 40 workers, there were Myron Selznick, Donal Lee, McGowan, and sundry other men, including a man whose cast almost reached his ankles and which appeared to have been rejected many months before by the local salvage committee.

This was Alfred Hitchcock, the famous director . . .

### BLAST, I'VE BEEN SCOOPED

A much better poet I'm sure I would be  
But for an error in chronology,  
A weaker of words of much greater worth,  
I'd be it fate had hummed my birth.  
But alas when this page with sheer beauty I'd fill,  
I find I've been scooped by Shakespeare (Bill).  
When the Muse makes my pen run riot and pull-mally,  
It's been done much more aptly by Byron and Shelley.  
It's so very disheartening. Oh dom! Oh dom!  
I'm but a pale shadow of Queen Nash!

—W.G.D.

I understand that my presence at screen tests is a most unusual event. I was flattered, therefore, when he spent a few minutes coaching me on the script.

Suddenly, a hush settled over the set. The testing director looked at me and said: "We'll shoot, now."

I took my shattered brain and body on to the set. I hadn't the slightest idea of the placement of the cameras, and for all I knew, the crew might have been preserving for posterity angle shots of my nose anatomy. Everyone seemed to have assumed that I would know where the camera was placed, but for five or six minutes, I stared hopefully at the most likely places, the while saying my plect.

With the feeling that I was terrible, I lost confidence. At the end of the test, I must have looked defeated, for Hugh King, another Selznick man, patted my shoulder and said: "Buck up, Ronde!"

The crowd drifted away, and I felt like the bumble in the film where she fails to make the grade

and returns to Little Rock, Arkansas, to marry the drunken garage-man. And nobody had to tell me I was terrible.

Incidentally, I saw *Lifboar* after my return to Australia, and it wasn't until then that I realised that the part for which I was tested, demanded a Cockney accent, whereas I had given it an American one. Neither my mentors at the script had hinted how the part was to be handled.

The next day I sang Donahue. He said: "Too bad, boy; but, of course, the final say isn't with us. Why not go to New York and get yourself a play and a reputation?"

Actually, my purpose in going to America had been to undergo an operation for a sinus complaint which had already got me a discharge from the Army, and it was while waiting for admission to hospital that I decided to crash Hollywood. Consequently, I did not go to New York until later.

Shortly after the 20th Century-Fox test, I had lunch with Cecil

Kellaway in the Paramount cafeteria. Cecil, of course, is one Australian who, going to Hollywood with little better prospects than many others who have left these shores, succeeded in making the grade.

Behind him was the reputation of having made one or two successful films in Australia; but reputation, I have found, is but a fallible pointer to one's future, and in Hollywood it is a particularly weak reed for the film aspirant to lean on.

Cecil's rise has been due almost completely to his own endeavors: his capacity for hard work, his quickness in grabbing an opportunity, and, above all, sheer acting ability.

He is now established as one of the best-liked men at Hollywood, and is respected not merely for his skill at turning in good performances but, in addition, for his personal characteristics. It is obvious, moreover, that he has retained his love for his adopted country — for Cecil, you may not know, is not an Australian by birth; he was born in South Africa. In all other respects, he is truly Australian.

He is always anxious to meet — and what is more important, from my point of view, to assist — people from "down under", and I appreciate very greatly his efforts to ensure that my visit to Hollywood will be attended by success.

It was due to Cecil Kellaway that I was given another opportunity to face the cameras in a film test. For whilst I was lunching with him, he not only gave me some helpful advice and en-

couragement, but also introduced me to Stuart Stewart, an agent, with the result that I was invited to call on him.

Our meeting led to another test. This time, by the grace of Paramount's chief coach, Bill Russell, and Noel Madson — who is well known to Australian theatre-goers — I received long coaching. What part would I like to do for the test? I chose two bits, one from *My Sister Emma*, the other from *The Trial of Mary Dugay*.

The test took place in a big room which possessed a soundproof wall overlooked by a kind of "sponsor's box" — a glass-panelled room from which the directors could observe me as though I were projected on a screen.

I had caught a few comes tricks from Bill and Noel, but I still had a lot more to learn. De Mille had been kind to me and at his suggestion, I had had my eyebrows plucked, for ordinarily they look like Jerry Colonna's moustache. Wally Westmore personally attended to my make-up, so that, all-in-all, the build-up for the test was very good.

The test began; that is, the preliminaries began, but at lunch-time we had our shot. We had lunch in the cafeteria, and made more than usually garrulous by the occasion and nervousness, I spoke at great rate throughout.

The set, meantime, had been changed for a Betty Hutton remake, and there was a break of two hours before we could start again.

Then I discovered that I was hoarse; my voice just wouldn't do what I told it, my mouth! I found that I could insert no tonal varia-

IT is not often that a woman is prepared to reveal the secrets of her charm, but here is a word of wisdom from actress player, Alice Marble: "I learned long ago to have a sense of humor if I wanted to keep my career in show business, but as an actress, one has a code of never having to expose one can beat. So, if pressed into a corner, I have to invent a bluster on the spot or something, so that the rats suggest we should stop."

**Dumb.** It was a surprise, therefore, on the conclusion of the test, to be congratulated by the camera crew.

It was now 4:30, and there was still one more shot to go — and, according to my agreement, the test had to be finished by 5:30. That meant that a new set could not be arranged, that no trick camera effects could be used.

Instead, the director made a straight shot with a stationary camera. The following day, I read the report: "Acting good, but not sufficient visual change in voice."

I was consulted when Bill and Noel rang me to say that they felt bad about it — that they had given me the wrong test. But that — getting back to accepted phonology — is Hollywood.

So, with my operation done, I went to New York to get, and got, a part in a play and a cold in the head. While in the latter state, I

interviewed Joe Piscator, chief talent scout for 20th Century-Fox. He was impressed, he said, and arranged another test.

He said my voice reminded him of Gable's . . .

The cold in my head co-operated till the day of the test. This time, I felt that I had come through well. But I had booked my passage for Australia a fortnight hence, and ships were scarce. I explained the position to Joe Piscator, who said:

"Well, we like you. We think we can make you a young Bogart type. On your way to the west, give this letter to Rufus Lemaire."

I got to Hollywood four days before my ship was due to sail. Rufus Lemaire asked me to stick around; but ships, as I've said, were scarce, and I didn't stay.

That is the story of what I euphemistically call My Hollywood Career. It was novel, exciting, and instructive period of my life. It was almost entirely unproductive of the means by which Man manages to maintain life.

For the benefit of other Hollywood aspirants, my eight-months' stay in Hollywood and environs cost me \$1,000. The moral, therefore, is that if you go there, be sure that you are sufficiently equipped with the world's goods to cover a long period of idleness in which you will be expected to put up a front of prodigality; be prepared for disappointments; and before you leave the swishing office at this end of the trip, be sure that your passage-ticket says, "San Francisco and return."

Hollywood is a lavish place

where money is spent freely. As an indication, a screen test alone will cost a studio anything between \$1,000 and 10,000 dollars. The one in which I was concerned in New York cost 7,000 dollars — mainly because my associate in the test was Taylor Holmes, who was being tested for an important part.

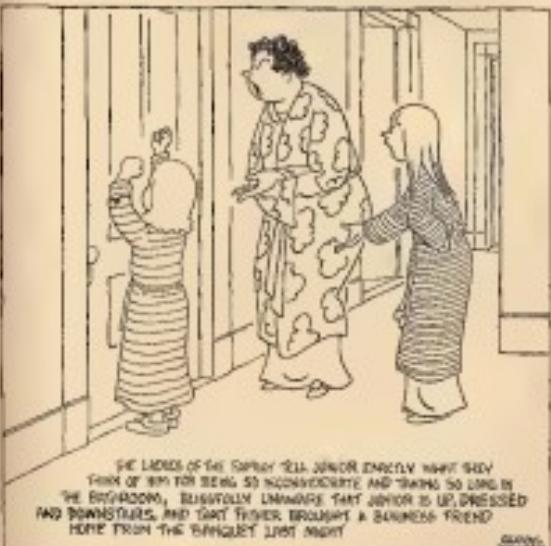
Incidentally, the fact that you've signed a contract before the screen test does not mean that you're halfway to stardom—for, if

at the completion of the test, the studio decides not to make use of your services, the contract is satisfied by the interchange of just one dollar. It is that easy . . . and you haven't even earned a dollar.

Heck, I was brought up on fairy tales, and Glendale was my fairytale.

Will I go back? Well, the heroine from Little Rock, Arkansas, returned from the sticks to make the grade, didn't she?

## THE WORLD AT ITS WORST



THE LADIES OF THE SPRAY TELL JUNIOR DIRECTLY WHAT THEY THINK OF HIM FOR BEING SO INCONSIDERATE AND TAKING SO LONG IN THE BATHROOM, BLINDFOLLY UNWARE THAT JUNIOR IS UP, DRESSED AND DOWNSTAIRS, AND THAT FISHER BROUGHT A BUSINESS FRIEND HOME FROM THE BANQUET LAST NIGHT

# Personally Speaking

DR. GEORGINA SWEET, who died in Melbourne in January last, left approximately £100,000 for educational, charitable and religious purposes. She was the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Science in Australia, and the first president of the University College Council.

WOODY HERMAN and his band won first prize in the two major popularity poll contests conducted by musical trade magazines Down Beat and Metronome in America. "Caldonia" was the hit which put him there.

SIR ABE BAILEY, financier and sportsman, fated life without a shilling when he left school at 14. He died, aged 76, in 1940. The contents of his will, just disclosed, show his estate to have a net value of £3,054,991.

KYLIE TENNANT, wife of NSW schoolteacher L. C. Ridd, sociologist, author of six Australian novels successfully published overseas, and twice winner of the S. H. Prior memorial prize, recently gave birth to her first child, an eight-pound daughter.

TOM WINTRINGHAM, Common Wealth Member of the House of Commons, who fought against Franco in the Spanish Civil War with the International Brigade, was refused entry to the U.S. because of former political activities.

T. C. ROUGHLEY, NSW Fisheries Department expert, took a film of the Great Barrier Reef to America for a lecture tour. The film has been bought by Fox, who intend making a 10-minute short of it.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has accepted an invitation to visit Russia for a long tour after the Spring session of U.N.O. in London has concluded.

GOOGIE WITHERS is the correct name of that young British film star. It was bestowed upon the Karschi-born actress by her ayah, and means "Oaten."

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE abandoned sophisticated parts to play Elias in the New York revival of "Pygmalion." The production was the first Broadway had seen in 20 years, and won fresh laurels for Lawrence.

TAMARA TOUMANOVA, remembered here for her art in the Monte Carlo Ballet, is to play Anna Pavlova in a film version of the great ballerina's life.

ANNE NICHOLS, author of "Abie's Irish Rose," is producing, in conjunction with Bing Crosby, another film version of the play.





Brid

# Passing Sentences

A lorgnette is a dirty look on a stick.

Many a girl thinks she shows distinction in her clothes when the proper word is distinctly.

A flirtation is attention without invitation.

There was a lot to say in her favor, but the other was more interesting.

The wages of sin is breath,

We know a lady who would be more spic in the bed less span.

If there's anything more humiliating to a girl than blushing when she shouldn't, it's not blushing when she should.

The worst cliques are those which consist of one man,

Impatience is only waiting in a hurry.

The only girl who gets paid to put a man in his place is an astrotette.

He who lays his head on a woman's chest should expect a bust in the eye.

Then there were the guests who arrived too late for a Hollywood wedding, but just in time for the divorce.

He wasn't hard to get—just hard to take.

After taking the patient's pulse, the concordite nurse always deducted ten beats to allow for her personality.

The English language is called the mother tongue because Dad seldom gets a chance to use it.

His mind is so narrow he could look through a keyhole with both eyes.

The bigger a man's head gets, the easier it is to fill his shoes.

Money can be lost in more ways than one.

He had a magnificent physique before his stomach went in for a career of its own.

In a night club the tables are reserved and the glasses are not.

# vodka

## In Maple Syrup



Canada, above all nations, merits the friendship of Soviet Russia.

FREDERICK T. SMITH

THE big airfield on the wide prairies just outside Edmonton in Alberta was more than usually busy.

The air was full of the familiar little yellow planes in which Empire Air Scheme trainees practised take-offs and bumpy landings. Further out the big civil transports were taking off and landing on their prepared runways with the same orderly precision which always marked the control of this great Canadian airfield.

But on this day there were even more aeroplanes than usual lined up along the runways. A particularly big consignment of Lend-Lease American-built fighters and light bombers were on the way to Russia.

Already the wings of the planes bore the Red Star emblem of the Soviet, and Soviet mechanics were tinkering with them before they took off again.

Presently a squad of Russian women pilots marched smartly out of the briefing hut, climbed into

the machines, and without further ado started the planes moving along the runway.

In the control tower the officers, accustomed to strict obedience from green trainee pilots, shouted warnings into the microphone and instructed the Soviet pilots to await the signal to take off.

There was no indication that the young women at the Red Star planes heard the orders. They wove through the thick air traffic and headed north for the next stop at Watson Lake, just inside the Yukon Territory.

To understand what a true situation they caused you would need to have seen Edmonton airfield during the war. It was the main Empire Air Training centre in Western Canada, and that meant hundreds of planes on the field, or in the air.

There was, of course, a fierce hubbub over the matter. The RCAF commandant explained that the girl pilots had flown in from Russia only a couple of days before

and they couldn't understand English.

Of course, everybody along the great air route from Edmonton to Siberia was soon laughing over the episode and the Russians laughed, too.

It was only one of the many incidents which, during the war, brought the Russians and the Canadians closer together, not only as Allies but as warm friends.

Canadians had learned, not without some surprise, that Russia was indeed a very close neighbor, separated from the Alaskan peninsula by a narrow stretch of Arctic water across which the Siberian shorelines could be seen on a clear day.

During the war Russian pilots, technicians, politicians, diplomats and trade experts swarmed down the air route from the Arctic over the magnificent chain of airfields which brought the Soviet within a few hours comfortable flight from the populous cities of southern Canada.

Canadians, with their friendship towards Russia warmed by their contacts with its citizens, were at first shocked, then bewildered by the staggering spy revelations of the past couple of months. Expecting so much from their post-war relationship with Russia, Canadians took a long time to absorb the revelations of plot and counterplot.

The full story of Canada's very close liaison with Russia during the war has still to be told. Many aspects of Russian activity in Canada were under a strict ban of censorship, because Canada was the channel through which the

Allies imported much of the technical — as well as material — aid which assisted to build up the great Soviet resistance to the Nazis.

There was, for instance, a complete news blackout on the movement of Russians along the Northwest Staging Air Route. I travelled the route from Edmonton to Alaska and I saw great movements of aircraft and equipment from the factories of the United States and Canada to Russia.

Canadians found the Russians could carry.

There was a widespread story that during the most difficult days of the war, when Russia needed all her pilots at the front, a single girl pilot, with perhaps one assistant to do menial tasks, took into Russia huge batches which normally were manned by crews of seven or eight men.

At Whitehorse, the last stop before Alaska, I have watched big flights of Red Star planes alight. After a hasty meal while the machines were being refuelled, the pilots would take off again, speeding towards the cliffs in the snow-covered mountains which led to Fairbanks in Alaska.

The Russians became familiar sights on the airfields. They smoked aromatic cigarettes with long cardboard holders. They threw vodka parties. They made a lot of friends.

But they wouldn't talk about anything except generalities, and they would never let American or Canadian mechanics fly into Russia with them. If a foreign official went with them, properly sponsored by his own and the Soviet Governments he flew into Russia in a

"My right hand has been a lesson that my battle with infantile paralysis has taught me. I know from it that if you ignore your own handicaps other people are never conscious of them; I am glad that I did not escape entirely unscathed; I say that when I go into the wards where the boys have had physical injuries."

"A handicap, if you are above it, makes you toughen; the toughness of the human spirit. All of a sudden, I know, the boys discover that they are strong more than ever, learning more kindly, experiencing more sympathy for the quiet courage of average, daily living."

—Ida Lupino, in *PHOTOPLAY*, the world's best movie picture magazine.

plane at which the windows were carefully curtained to shut out the ground view.

In other parts of Canada Russians were working wherever there was war production — and that was nearly everywhere. There were few big plants which didn't have Russian observers getting production experience.

Russians worked side by side with Canadians in laboratories. Russian engineers worked on processes which were top military secrets. Their engineers penetrated the wilds of the North to learn new methods of extracting precious minerals from the earth and of winning a swifter flow of oil.

Of all the Dominions Canada gave the most generous and the most extensive aid to Russia during the war. Through her Mutual Aid Scheme, that most remarkable instrument through which she assisted her Allies, Canada sent thousands of dollars worth of material assistance to Russia and asked nothing but an ultimate Allied victory in return.

Russian leaders sent grateful acknowledgement of the aid, and

Canada said officially that Mutual Aid supplies "had done much to promote the excellent relations prevailing between Canada and the U.S.S.R."

Now it seems that the "excellent relations" were only skin deep after all!

The war brought to Canada an acute consciousness that the country had become literally the crossroads of the world. Through Canada, all the air routes from Europe and the United States converged on the road to Asia.

Canadian politicians lost no opportunity to expound the importance of the post-war compact in trade and communications with Russia. Many Canadians commenced to learn the Russian language to assist them in the expected post-war cultural and travel interchange between the two countries.

I found a distinct Russian vogue throughout Canada, as Canadians put aside any religious or political differences of opinion they might have held with the Russians and set out genuinely to understand their neighbors on the other side of the Pacific.

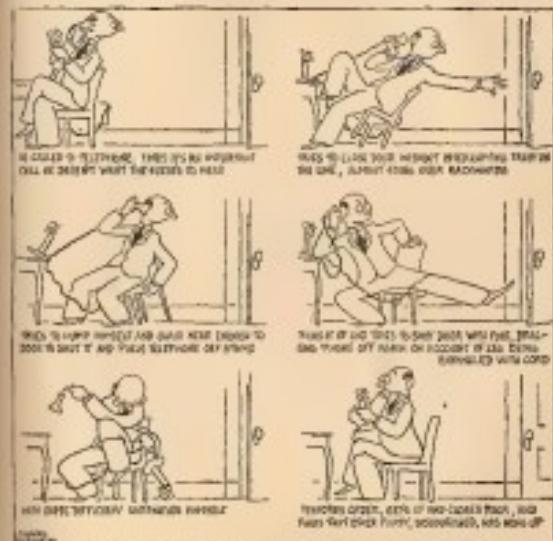
With a region which Canadians, in the light of recent revelations and admissions found brutal, the Russians — discovering much sooner than the Canadians that North America was, indeed, close to Asia — set out to make sure that the Canadians had told them all.

They were very interested in Canada's "Operation Musk-ox" — a military expedition which is traversing a long route over some of the wildest and loneliest territory in Northern Canada. It is ex-

pected to make Canada an international expert on Arctic conditions, to clear up many of the secrets of the magnetic field of the North, and to obtain invaluable information about weather prediction.

Instead of the era of goodwill and mutual co-operation which Canadians anticipated, their post-war relationship with the Soviet has opened in an atmosphere of mistrust.

It will take patient diplomacy to recover the cordiality of the war years.



## BLOSSOM BOOM

The Dutch once inspired a greater busto than the South Sea Bubble.



RAY HEATH

THE sailor was hungry, and he had finished his work. His was time to eat.

He had just delivered a parcel of goods from the captain of his ship to a wealthy merchant, and he was still standing at the counter.

"Would you like a fish for your dinner?" asked the merchant.

"Yes, I would."

The merchant left the shop to get a smoked fish as a present for the sailor, and the sailor, glancing over the counter, saw lying among the goods there an onion.

Above all else, this sailor liked onions. Quickly he slipped it into his pocket. A moment later the merchant came back into the shop with a nicely smoked fish, for which the sailor thanked him and departed.

A few minutes later the shop was in an uproar. The merchant had lost a valuable treasure. An immediate and thorough search was made — but it only confirmed the fact. The treasure was gone.

The merchant's mind ran back over the morning, and he thought of the hungry sailor. That was it! Immediately the merchant and his friends — an excited cavalcade of

no mean size by now — hastened to the ship.

The sailor was sitting uncomfortably on the deck, the bones of the fish beside him; his cleat knife was in his hand, and he was just about to put into his mouth the last of the stolen onion.

"Oision!" roared the merchant. "There was no onion! That was my priceless treasure — my precious tulip bulb!"

And, because he had stolen and eaten a tulip bulb, the sailor went to jail. For in the year 1634 tulip bulbs were precious indeed, and the blooms themselves were more exotic and fashionable than orchids were in Australia during the American occupation.

Tulips, introduced from Turkey into Europe about the year 1600, are probably the only flower which has ever caused something like a Wall Street crash; but they did that in Holland in 1636, when the blossom bubble burst after a time of wild speculation.

For the first 30 years they were known to Europe, tulips steadily became first an object of art, then a vogue, then a craze — and finally a boom-and-bust investment. There was a time, in that first 34

years when no man of taste would be without his collection of tulips; when it was bad taste not to have them.

The sudden eminence of tulips, and their consequent value, soon suggested to peregrinating business folk that something might be made out of it. In 1636 regular marts for their sale were established on the stock exchange of Amsterdam, in Rotterdam, Harlen, Leyden, Alkmaar, Hoorn, and other towns, almost all in Holland.

The first signs of gambling in tulips as other men would gamble in gold shares, became apparent. Speculators started to buy them up and resell them at a profit; and the (even then) old familiar tactics of influencing the market price came into play. Every possible trick was employed to force the price down until the speculating ring had bought — then up went the tulip prices again . . .

Because things were boozing, the feeling came easily about that the boom would last. Wealthy and people spoke with certainty in the streets of the riches of Europe tumbling into Holland — and, incidentally, into their own Dutch pockets. Stolid men of business turned their shares and properties into cash to invest in the new quick-return proposition. And — so patent was the tulip story, and as rich in promise — that horses and land were sold for a fraction of their value in order that people might have ready money to speculate in tulips.

The flame was running; such a complete tulip business grew in Holland that it was found necessary to draw up a code of laws

for the control and guidance of tulip dealers. Notaries and clerks were appointed to devote themselves exclusively to the trade, and in many towns where the lawyer had been the "public notary" he became the "tulip notary."

Here is a list of goods which one man gave in return for a single root of the rare specimen of tulip called "Viceroy": 2 bushels of wheat; 4 bushels of rye; 4 fat oxen; 8 fat swine; 12 fat sheep; 3 hogsheads of wine; 4 tuus of beer; 2 tuus of butter; 1,000 pounds of cheese; a complete bed; a suit of clothes; a silver drinking cup.

That bill of goods was valued at 2,500 florins, and the price was not considered excessive. Another root of the same variety had been sold for 3,000 florins; an "Admiral Liefkens" was sold for 4,400 florins, and individual people had spent 100,000 florins on tulips alone.

Now was the above bill of goods the only case of butter. Desperate to gain possession of the magic flower, poor people offered every stick and rag they had in exchange for a bulb; and other goods and money were combined, as when 12 acres of ground were given in exchange for one root, and 4,600 florins and a new carriage, two grey horses and harness, all went for another.

Now it is extremely difficult to put a finger on what actually started this spectacular boom. It is equally difficult to trace the cause of its end. Yet end it did.

Just as the first inspiration had swept across Holland like a faint breeze, starting the fire of tulip fever, so the first rains of possi-

**DON'T BE POLITE, JUST GRAB IT**  
 It's a mistake when being  
 prostitutes.  
 To react to phrases platonid-  
 nous;  
 Like when someone to whom  
 you lent money in Mel-  
 bourne—or was it Burne?—  
 Pays it back as though you  
 were the customer and he  
 the returned.  
 And instead of saying from  
 which mug he's borrowed it,  
 You murmur, "My friend, I  
 had simply forgotten it."  
 Which not only makes you a  
 gosh-darned liar,  
 But makes you as a mere  
 mollie.  
 And he remembers it wasn't  
 from you he borrowed but  
 from Jack,  
 And, before you know it, he  
 has taken it back.

Naturally, recompensation was the order of the day. As people began to default on their tulip orders, or payments, other people found themselves possessed of tulips which were no longer worth fabulous prices. Some of these were prepared to sell out cheap to get out, having already accumulated a goodly fortune during the boom. And consequently, as they unloaded their tulips on the market, they forced prices down. Private holders found themselves with vanishing wealth; people were as eager to throw away their tulips as if they were holding red hot cinders. And that is, at this stage, roughly what the tulips were.

The "bully notaries," who, a little time before, had been drawing up fabulous contracts of sale now found themselves defending cases of breach of contract and default.

The courts of the country were besieged by people fighting such cases — and they took refuge behind a quaint legal defense: that the tulip speculations were gambling transactions, that the parties had no redress at law for their "gambling losses," and the courts just weren't interested. The master was referred to the Provincial Council of Hague, which handled it in a perfectly parliamentary manner by deliberating it for three or four months, then confessing that they could not reach a decision and calling for a report.

The tulipmania thus died, without any legal decisions about it. No official of the municipality or the court would interfere; and the deals which, while prices soared had been business, were sud-

denly shrugged off by everybody as gambles.

The whimsies on the swings in this mad fiesta were in much the same position as black marketeers of the war: they possessed large sums of money that it was dangerous to admit to owning, since so many fierce and angry people stampeded abroad. They hid their wealth and worked as poor men rather than face the fury of the crowd.

And the crowd — the thousands of people who had sold their homes for a song rather than miss out? Well, they missed out anyway. In place of a farm or a house they had a handful of almost valueless bulbs, which they had to make the best of.

In thousands of cases maddened folk started again from complete poverty as the result of competing for this elusive flower.

A strange aspect of the blossom boom is that it confined itself almost completely to Holland. In

London and Paris in 1636 speculators tried to follow the lead of Amsterdam, but they did not succeed to any extent. They certainly gained a rise in the price of tulips, but, all things considered, they made small money.

As the Amsterdam prices soared the people of England and France were content to be spectators. The fever passed them by, and when the day of reckoning finally came they watched, dismayed and thankful, but uninjured.

Yet there is even here a strange postscript to the story; for one man, who did not gamble, made more money out of the tulip boom than any of the Dutch speculators. He was a Frenchman, too, who became famous and earned hundreds of thousands of francs out of the boom, if in a roundabout manner. His name was Alexander Duthie; and he capitalised on the event by writing a very successful book about it — "The Black Tulip."



mass swept out from nowhere and the fervor began to die away.

Luyten, a good burglar, signed up a contract with Schmidt for ten "Semper Augustae," at four thousand florins each, to be delivered in six weeks. By the appointed time Schmidt had the flowers ready, but Luyten knew that the market price had fallen to three hundred florins each. Naturally, he wanted to pay the new price, and this was regarded as a breach of contract.

Luyten's name went up on the list of defaulters in the tulip market: these lists were published as solemnly as war-time casualty lists, and grew much longer. Hundreds of names a day appeared on them, and every name was an indication of another tulip tragedy.



# Lonely SOLDIER

A man without family or friends has world reached huge proportions.

DARCY NILAND

HE was about seventeen then, with melancholy brown eyes like a camel's, and more leg than he knew what to do with. He was not the type for a newspaper job. He drifted through the rabbit-warren corridors of that old, stately building with a continued look of dazed bewilderment.

At that time he was an assistant grocerreader. Before the torrent of inspiration which fell all day like rain about his bewildered head, the stalky streak of a youth was not even reproachable. Humbly he accepted his inferiority.

By night he went to University, where his meagre wages were stretched to breaking point to cover the dues. He got into the habit of extending his breakfast over lunch time and dining on a pie. One day he fainted; it took a long time to bring him round; his face had a blue look.

"I guess I'm just hungry," he mumbled.

"Don't they feed you at home?" they asked, jeocosely.

"I'm boarding."

"Where's your people?"

"They're dead."

They wondered what they could do about it, but it was too embarrassing a subject to broach.

The boy went on learning. The University examination results came out. Most of the bright sparks of the literary poem had sat for their diplomas of journalism. The boy had the highest marks.

A job vacant in the reporting room. Somehow the boy got the job.

He found himself in a long room full of typewriters, telephones and marines. There the river of life went past so quick it made him dizzy. He didn't answer quickly enough, so no one spoke to him. He made errors because he was too shy to ask how to do things. They said he was dumb. He didn't object. He knew it was true.

One day the news came through. This generation was to get its turn. The war had begun.

As the older reporters enlisted, he went up the scale until he was doing fairly important work. He was now nineteen or twenty. He was becoming a good journalist.

Then he exhausted, too.

The chief, settling with desperation at having lost a promising cadet, said: "Why the hell couldn't you stay put until you were twenty-one?"

The renegade's melancholy eyes tried to say what his self-conscious tongue couldn't.

"So you've joined the Field Ambulance?"

"Yes, sir. I didn't feel up to killing anyone."

Transports left for Egypt. No one saw him off, because there was none to remember his going. He sat around and watched the boys, and sat through the voyage with hearing and fewer than a score of sentences.

He stood at the bottom of a pyramid with the sand sifted into his boots, and ate homeward for the home he hadn't had; the little noon in the city; the smell of wet paper and hot lead; the shaving cream the chief used.

Mails came and were distributed. He saw the childlike joy at getting mail from home. Suddenly, to his astonishment, he heard his name called. His heart yiggled. It was just like Christmas morning, and the sack at the end of the bed, and a parent peeping through the hole in the toe. He pushed through the crowd and got a letter.

It was from the Commissioner of Taxation, reminding him that he owed the Department one and eighteenpence.

Following instructions that all members of the reporting staff were to send back good slabs of local color every month, the lad wrote back to his paper. He mentioned the letter from the Commissioner.

By that time the staff had almost forgotten him.

"Oh, yeah," the sub said. "We remember. That chap who looked like a tadpole. He's a good guy, though. Human interest stuff. Stick it in today's local news."

Came Christmas in Cairo, and the boys were mad to get their mail. The Lonely Soldier went — just to watch.

He got 70 letters by air, five parcels, and two bags of mail by surface. He was sent eleven balaclavas, ten toothbrushes, and a quartet of foot powder, forty-nine photographs, two proposals of marriage and an offer of adoption. Seven Australian girls in Sydney and three in Toronto wanted him for their playboy, and one elderly lady in Perth said that now she had something to live for.

When he went outside there were tears in his eyes for the first time since he was a little boy.

The affair didn't finish there, however. Every subscriber in the boy's home country recognised in the paragraph about the Lonely Soldier something of that elusive, life-making element: human interest. It was clipped and repeated everywhere.

Cuttings were sent to the boys in Canada, and they sent them to half a dozen different papers. Warm-hearted Canadian mothers wept a tear at the thought of their sons with only a letter from the Taxman Commissioner to cheer them along, and posted chocolates, photographs of themselves, nibogganings with the kids — and balaclavas.

Some Australian journalists, swooping through the overseas files

with scissors and paste-pot, caught the grim, and the paragraph appeared in a Sydney paper. Warm-hearted Australians choked into their beer at the thought of the Digger whom nobody loved. They sent letters and cables asking for the address of the Lonely Soldier.

Seeking to cash in on the news it had unwittingly originated, his paper tried to get a photograph of him. The Lonely Soldier hadn't been photographed, so he had himself taken in Cairo, looking very young and round-eyed. It appeared in print, and a hundred other papers clapped and republished it.

Every mail he averaged four hundred letters, forty parcels, and several requests for photographs. Nothing could stay this avalanche. From all points of the compass it descended, following him through Greece and Crete. They came, these tributes, while he was learn-

ing how some German pilots used an ambulance for dive practice, machine gunning neatly along the red cross on the roof; while he saw men die, and saved others from dying; growing himself a year or two older in body, but not much different in mind. He still didn't talk much, and he talked even less every time he stopped, for then the flood of increasing mail caught up with him. He calculated that he now had one hundred and forty-seven balaclavas.

Through the evacuation, and into Africa, the post followed the Lonely Soldier. His ambulance went along clearing up the mess after the rout of Rorke's Drift. He learned how to go to sleep on his feet, and eat without stopping his work. He was older, leaner, browner. They didn't laugh at him any more for his clumsy feet, and his big jutting hands, which

didn't know how to hold themselves up. He beat on his thin face and in his sensitive eyes the indefinable mark of a soldier.

He now had twelve hundred regular correspondents, and enough balaclavas to bring Napoleon back from Moscow — three hundred, anyway. Now and then he managed to write to a few down people. Some kindhearted Lancashire folk had also started to write, and he expected to hear from the British colony in Goa at any moment.

His mates called him the "Sweetheart of the Forces." He didn't mind. He knew that the surplus of these parcels and letters had gone to other lonely soldiers with none to write to them. His disturbing problem had been solved, and the continual persecution of his fan mail had found a remedy.

When there came a rumor that a man was wanted in the publicity office in Cairo, all the gleaming keys of the correspondents' corps responded, and it was a toss-up whether a jinxed sub from the boy's home paper, or a bright young liaison officer would get it.

The Lonely Soldier got it. He found himself back at a typewriter again. He shook the sand out of his shoes, and the smell of batman out of his hair. He turned in some good work and got praise in proportion.

Still the gifts were on accumulating. From his plenteous supply he sent them home for the poor boys in local camps, to whom nobody wrote.

The Lonely Soldier is not lonely any more; but if you should care to send him a balaclava, this address will find him: Fred Fleming, New Zealand.



ARCHIBALD THE MONUMENT, No. 17.

# Sport— and all that

(1) Sport can be roughly divided into four categories: outdoor, indoor, male and female.

The male sport can be easily identified by his love of all games which do not entail any physical or mental exertion; the greater portion of his time being spent standing on street corners, giving vent to long low



whether as the females of the species go by.

Female sports usually appear in what is known as "Sports clothes," and sports clothes are to fashion what bacon is to the English vocabulary: everything is put to the maximum. Female sports indulge in cocktail drinks, and usually end up by marrying blokes like me.



(2) Golf is played by individuals who have achieved the ultimate in subtlety. They start the game with the pre-eminent thought: how fast can they get to the Club House?

The golfer equips himself with a lot of sticks and levels and a small white ball, on which he must keep his eye. This is one of the greatest difficulties of the game because it is practically impossible to keep your eye on the ball and the Club House at the same time.

It is a well-known fact that the Golf Clubs blessed with well-stocked bars are usually the ones that produce the greatest numbers of golf champions.

Why? It's not a game or golf? It's only a pig to make drinking more difficult.



(3) Cricket is a game played by twenty-two men: six sticks with little ones stuck on top of them, a ball, and a couple pieces of wood called bases. One man takes the ball and does a lot of gymnastics, after which he runs along and throws it at a fellow with one of the bat things. The fellow with the bat hits the ball into the air, which is a signal for all the onlookers to yell, "Get a bag!" After this happens quite a few times they serve tea or something.

Cricket is essentially a British sport and is seldom played outside the British Empire. The Americans, left to the game, maybe, may have seen what they look like playing it.

(4) Football is a game played by people who watch cricket matches in the Sunnis. Psychologically, it is a form of frustration. When the whistle blows and the ball is kicked off, the players run around in circles until someone picks it up. When finally he falls from sheer exhaustion all the other players fall on the ball in an endeavour to squash it. In my humble opinion, football is really a sheet of dirty "Red" propaganda. Not, why do they have small boys running up and down a white line waving red flags? Someone should write to Mr. Churchill about it!



(5) Wrestling is really football played indoor with two players who make up for the lack of numbers. Having no ball, the wrestlers usually take it out on the refrees. At the going the wrestlers proceed to grope, accompanied by groans and grovels. Then they fall to the floor and hold a little conversation about their respective mothers-in-law, etc. When things bore them, they throw each other on the audience and wrap each other in the ropes. When it is all over, they go home and listen to their wives telling them what a heavy day it has been.

Even so you and I.

## Medicine ON THE MARCH



### FIBREGLASS bandages are now

in general use in America for fractures and similar injuries to the human body. A fibreglass-plaster cast weighs about one-fifth as much as a plaster cast and does not block X-ray penetration.

### CHOLERA victims who would

have been on the funeral pyre within twelve hours have been cured in eight to nine days by the U.S. Navy Epidemiology Unit, reports the Navy Medical Bulletin. Sulphur drugs were administered to counteract the infection, blood plasma to thin out the blood, and saline injections to control the dehydration caused by vomiting.

### BAL (British anti-lewisite)

was developed during the war as a poison gas decontaminant. Now, it has been developed into an effective remedy for arsenic and mercury poisoning.

### PREVIOUSLY considered im-

possible, a skin graft on a haemophilic has now been successfully performed for the first time. As

active thrombin preparation applied to the place from which the skin graft was taken was responsible for saving the patient from bleeding to death.

TRIDIONE (3, 5, 5-trimethyl isoxazolidine 2, 4-dione) taken in capsule doses varying from 15 to 30 grains, stopped daily seizures in 28 per cent of 50 epileptic patients. The new drug was tested out by Dr. William G. Lennox of Harvard Medical School, and he noted that after taking the medicine for a time, some patients could get along without it for several months.

ONE of the new B. vitamins, folic acid, is reported to have anticancer activity. When the new vitamin was tested on mice, spontaneous cancers disappeared.

A NEW weapon against malaria has been developed in America. It is a portable plant for extracting, at a low cost, quinine and other anti-malarial drugs from the cinchona bark in the remote spots in which the trees grow.

EXTENSIVE studies indicate that heparin, an anti-blood clotting chemical, may become the means of preventing gangrene after frost-bite.



# THE *Leg* IN THE WELL

RODERICK THREW

THE police sergeant was on his way home after doing his shift when the keeper of a small restaurant in a quiet corner of Paris stepped onto the footpath and hailed him.

Like many a Parisian restaurateur-keeper, he was a very società little man. He gestured as he explained. "You know my well? The well is the courtyard? How bid the water has gone of late? How I complained about it!"

The policeman, Ringuet, nodded impatiently.

"Well, today I determined to look down it. I found something too horrible to contemplate. A human leg. Wrapped in a cloth."

The police sergeant forgot that his work was done. He asked for the full story.

Lampon had gone into the basement to his cellar, where a window opened in the wall of the cellar, giving through into the well. Leaning through this window with a

lighted candle, Lampon looked down into the well. On the still, oily surface of the water something was floating. It looked like a bundle, or small package.

Taking a long-handled iron hook, Lampon started to fish up the package. Three times it slipped off the hook, as though it were alive, and fell back into the water with a dull splash.

Lampon, an unhealthy smell in his nostrils, sweat beading his forehead, leaned over the well the fourth time and brought the package up safely to the top.

The sergeant did not go home. He went and turned in a report, and a posse of investigators took over at Lampon's place in the Rue Pironneau. There were with them, young, eager, and full of the pride of his calling, Mace, destined to become one of France's leading criminologists.

Mace proceeded to examine Lampon's catch at the Rue Piron-

neau. There was nothing to show whether it was a male or female leg — and the restauranteur, in fishing it up with the hook, had mangled it, so that Mace did not see it in its exact state of preservation.

So the detective returned to the well, and dragging it he found a second parcel, similar to the first, wrapped in black calico, with portion of a trouser leg inside it, from which all buttons and tailor's marks had been removed.

The leg in this parcel was in a better state of preservation, small and shrunken and encased in a long stocking of the kind which is held with a garter above the knee. A fragment of another sock was sewn to this stocking, and on this fragment was the mark: x B x.

Mace, enthusiastic about his new discoveries, had the well drained completely. He turned the two legs over to medical authorities, who said they were feminine, had been neatly, but unprofessionally amputated with something like a butcher's knife, and had been in the well about a month.

Then a pretty grim story began to unfold. Ringuet was not the only policeman in Paris who had made a find. Others included:

- Monoids of human flesh fished out of the Seine and the canals.
- Fragments of human flesh found on the river banks.

● A human thigh wrapped in a blue knitted sheet.

● A short man in a long coat and tall hat had indistinctly thrown pieces of meat into the river, and when asked by the local laundryman what he was doing had answered, "Boiling for fish" — a

reasonable answer which had been acceptable at the time.

A man had been seen carrying a hamper and when asked by the police what it contained had said it held a couple of fine hams he had just bought from the country. The hamper was stamped by a railway goods label.

Mace, looking over these reports saw in them the facets of a first-class bloody murder — but he saw no traceable clues. The few noticeable peculiarities, and descriptions of people, were general, and lead nowhere. He only knew that the doctors said that the limbs were those of a woman. He combed the register of missing women, chose the most likely 14, and eliminated these down to three. As a result he tried all three persons — alive and well.

And Mace had just got through this painstaking job when the remains were re-examined by Dr. Tardieu, who, taking the remains from the river, the thigh bones and the legs, said that all belong to the same body — and it was a man.

M. Mace, in the meantime, had satisfied himself that the black calico and the stitching of the second parcel was almost without doubt the work of a tailor. He had also established that it was *easy* enough for anyone to get in at any time and have access to the well, so that no special suspicion could attach to the people who lived in the building.

But as the concierge (caretaker) of the building talked on, and Mace listened, items of idle gossip began to assume interesting proportions. There was the ex-tenant,

Dard, who had been a dressmaker and had left the house and dress-making to go on the stage; there was the tailor who used to visit Mme. Dard, and who split the water on the stairs . . .

"Which water?" Mace asked.

"The water he carried up from the well for her."

Mace kept walking about the street talking to people. It was the cheapskate opposite who told him that the tailor was called Pierre something, and used to bring some of his work for Mme. Dard to do. The tailor lived, the chemist said, in the Rue Mazart.

The ex-dressmaker, now turned chorus girl, was found — but she had lost the run of Pierre, who had married and moved away. She did reveal, in her gossipy way, to Mace that the tailor, who never seemed to work hard, always had money, was interested in politics, spoke at public meetings, played cards, drank, and was summoned Voiturbo. Also, he had a friend, a common-looking little man named Desire — the old did not know his other name. The girl Dard also knew where Desire's aunt lived.

Desire, the aunt said, when he contacted her, had private means, but was a tight-fisted old man. She had not seen him for a month, but that did not worry her. Desire's name was Bordasse.

Mace halted in his stride. Here, in the strange chain of gossip, was a name with the initial B. He showed the stant the sock taken from the leg in the well, marked

x B x

and she said it was undoubtedly that of her nephew Desire. She herself had put on the identifica-

tion mark. It was a lead. A sore which had been noticed on the second leg was described — the stant recognized it. Mace had done, by patient talking and thorough investigation, the apparently impossible. He had identified those truncated legs, and he knew more than a bit of their background.

Never downcast, never excited by success, Mace talked his way on and on, picking from masses of gossip, with the eye of a connoisseur, the gems of relevant fact. From the time he established Bordasse's identity his task became easier and easier. The calico in which the leg had been sewn — Voiturbo the tailor — Dard the ex-dressmaker who worked for Voiturbo, and lived in the house in the well of which the leg had been found — they all came together, pieces dovetailed together.

When, many months later, after a trial which was the sensation of Paris, Voiturbo went to the guillotine, publicly, or down, the murder of old Desiré Bordasse was avenged, and Rangue and Lempsas, who started it all, were the unluckiest of the figures in the grim picture.

The murder and scattering of Bordasse had been, Voiturbo must have known, as he mounted the scaffold, the perfect crime. He fell down nowhere. He left no clue of any value to the police. He destroyed the identity of his victim and his own tracks. But he did spill water on the stains: the old concierge who mopped it up remembered and talked about it — and that accidental spilling of the water, unrelated to the actual crime, was the clue that unravelled the whole tangled web of deceit.



"The dark glasses? . . . Oh, I can't bear to see Myrtle work hard."

## Common Colds Are DANGEROUS

The greatest cause of absenteeism, colds remain a medical mystery.

THE common cold is so universal in its attachments that it is rather remarkable that its cause is still a mystery; and despite the mighty advances in medicine in recent years, hope of a solution is still vague.

Science, however, is a persistent craft, and continues to concentrate all its means to discover a counter to the persistent and dogged common cold virus. It is a toothsome task, for the complaint is responsible for more absenteeism from industry than all other diseases combined, and the discovery of a cure would, consequently, be of incalculable value from all points of view.

It is elementary that colds are contagious, and as far back as the 18th century, a Scottish physician, by studying the inhabitants of an isolated island in the Hebrides, noted that colds became almost general on the island following the arrival of the first ship of the

season. His observations were received with derision, and final proof that he was right was not forthcoming for nearly 200 years.

In the present century, intensive research at Spitsbergen — a port which is for some months inaccessible from the sea because it is frozen — revealed that after a cold-free winter, the postman "caught" a cold within 24 hours after the first ship of the season arrived, and thereafter the incidence of the complaint increased with the advent of new ships, until every inhabitant was a sufferer. With the harbor again ice-bound, colds disappeared.

It is obviously impracticable to shut oneself off from the world on the score that colds are transmitted from person to person, and even more so when it is remembered that experiments have indicated that by breathing the air in a room long since vacated by a sufferer, the virus is still present.



The common cold's complete impetuosity in choosing victims has made all of us aware of its symptoms. It is well to know, however, that there are three stages in its course: first, the feeling of being unwell, with no accompanying rise in temperature and headache; second, the arrival of the cold, causing the mucous membranes to become swollen and the nasal passages blocked; and third, the "nose-running" stage.

Prompt recognition of the first stage and appropriate treatment will often result in warding off the other stages.

No scientist has yet succeeded in identifying the specific germ which causes the common cold. Thus schools of thought respectively attribute the complaint to a bacillus, a micrococcus, and a staphylococcus.

A Columbian physician discovered a medium by which a filterable virus could be cultured. Now, viruses are in themselves a mystery, for biologists are still unable to answer the question: "Are they living or dead?" They may be defined as particulate bodies capable of causing disease in animals or plants, and too small to be seen with even the best microscope.

Hugh Nicoll in *Microbes by the Millions*, says: "Viruses have quite recently been obtained crystalline, that is, of indissoluble crystals . . . your opinion, and anyone else's, as to whether viruses are living or dead, is as valid as that of the virus experts. Until this demonstration of the crystalline nature of viruses was made, writers on viruses used to say: 'We are not yet sure whether a virus is a substance (dead) or

an organism (living)'," but this said it with the idea that some day the proof that it belonged to one class or the other would emerge. That day has not come, for we still have no criterion of what is living or what is dead."

The virus which was accused by the Columbian physician was present only in the nasal secretions of people with colds, so it is reasonable to assume that it is the cause of the cold. But a filterable virus is a most elusive object, for it cannot be seen, heard, touched, tasted, or held on a filter.

Because of our inability to isolate the virus, it is impossible to make a vaccine. Proprietary vaccines, which are manufactured from "cold" organisms have value, although their effect is against the secondary stage of a cold.

Contrary to popular belief, colds are in themselves independent of seasons. It is true that the incidence is higher in winter, but this is probably because people not only wear more clothing, but, in addition, work in closed rooms and consequently inhale a greater quantity of "infected" air.

Contributory factors towards "catching" a cold are wet feet, droughts, sudden changes of temperature, excessive clothing, and fatigue. I say "contributory", because the effect of such conditions is to lower one's resistance generally, with a consequent reduction in the ability to withstand the attacks of the virus.

Scientists, like geniuses, possess an infinite capacity for taking points. However, an eminent American authority, says:

"All this searching and probing

to find out scientific facts accur-

ately costs a great deal of money. Ten thousand dollars went just to determine whether treatment of people by violet rays had any influence on colds. One group who always had colds, and another who never had them, were treated, and in the end it made no difference. But unless the experiment had been conducted, we would never have known."

By a similar series of experiments it was learnt that race, sex, the presence or absence of tonics, sleeping near an open window, smoking, drinking in moderation, and Christian Science have no influence on common colds.

Vitamin A, sometimes advocated as a cold preventative, does not combat the assault of the virus; but, by the same token, a deficiency of Vitamin A lowers resistance and, therefore, assists the virus. An increased intake of the vitamin will not defeat the complaint.

Physicians have branded as an old wives' tale the saw: "Feed a cold and starve a fever," for it is likely that the omission of a meal will expedite recovery. A much more worthy treatment is rest in bed. Remedies of good repute are helpful, though chiefly because they soothe the patient to better more frosty and generally relieve discomfort.

From the point of view of individual efficiency, the common cold is indeed a menace. Infinitely more serious, however, is the fact that it may lead to much more serious diseases. Therefore, the complaint which we are prone to consider a trivial malady becomes, perhaps, a prelude to a long illness.

If the cold reaches the respiratory organs, it may cause pneumonia. Measles, whooping cough, and tubercular viruses are always in willing accomplice.

Although it may generally be accepted that the common cold must run its course, this principle must not be taken too lightly. Treatment is necessary — and, I repeat, the most effective of all treatments is rest in bed.

Often it has been said that an untreated cold lasts a fortnight, whilst a treated cold can be cured in two weeks. This is a dangerous philosophy, for it offers the patient an inducement to avoid taking simple precautions.

Will an effective cure for the common cold be found?

Science has achieved mighty things over the past few years, and it cannot be doubted that a preventative will some day be found. In 1943, the substance Psoralin was given large-scale clinical tests and was hailed in some quarters as a cure. A further group of scientists, however, concluded that Psoralin "had no demonstrable effects on the courses of the colds which were treated."

This arose a position where two sets of equally distinguished medical men were at cross purposes regarding the efficacy of an alleged cure. It would be wrong to conclude that the position indicates a lack of knowledge on either side; for, in the world of science, disagreement amongst experts has always been a healthy sign.

Let me say, in conclusion, that the common cold is not as trivial a complaint as we are prone to think.



"Be bold to take the convergence on one of these Quix shows!"

# Alpine ROUND-UP



With the first fall of snow the mountains echo to the Song of the Salt.

"S—A—L—T! S—A—L—T!  
Come on! Come o—o—an'  
S—A—L—T!"

Old Peter Magnolia would never have earned a place in a church choir or in a grand opera chorus on the strength of his singing ability, but with the blue dome of the heavens as a canopy, the uplands of the Bogong High Plains as an altar, Peter's sonorously drawled chant has the same magnetic effect on his hearers as had Peter, the Hermit, exhortations on the Crusaders.

The full-throated voices, absorbing grandeur from the rugged sublimity of the alpine heights, resound across the snow-dappled plateaus, vibrate among the tortuously contorted limbs of the snow gum, ramble down the steep-sided gullies, and bounce in echo from side to side of the deepest ravines and gorges.

The cattle answer to that call, first with raised, alert heads, can-

MERVYN ANDREWS

grickled, large, liquid eyes staring resentment at this false note in Nature's lullaby, then with shorts of defiance at the unseen intruder, followed, as bovine instinct for balanced diet brings realization of the significance of the song, with a lumbering trot, breaking soon to a stiff-legged, awkward canter.

As gaily caparisoned as the Crusader chargers they come, these wild, mountain cattle, strawberry men and Shetlanders with twin daggers poised on their heads; the red, white-patched cloaks of Herefords with dual curving sabres mounted over their white face masks; the glistening, subtle coats of the Polled Angus with the blunt, rounded battering rams of their heretical broods.

Like the children of Hamelin after their pipe, they follow eagerly, milling and lowing, their long tongues flicking avidly at the thin, dirty-grey crystal-trail which Peter Magnolia lays sparingly at

he rides along, gathering more and yet more beasts in his wake with the yodelling of his rallying hymn.

The trail is a trail of salt, the lure and the magnet; the most piquant savoury to all live stock. The bosine palais, rather than appreciation of the art of the singer, draws the attendant beasts to the man mystery ground.

On the Dargo High Plains, south of Mount Hotham, on the Bogong High Plains in the quadrangle of Hotham, Mount Feathertop, Mount Wills, and Omeo, in Victoria, and on the Monaro and similar localities in New South Wales, cattlemen of the hills, like Peter Magnolia, ride out every year for the High Plains' round-up.

The yearlings and older stock, not yet ready for market, rapping on the rich, fertile, river flats, are drafted out in September or early October and driven up gullies and spurs from all around the High Plains. There they are left to find their own way to the first of the spring grasses piercing the thawing snow on the plateau.

They graze undisturbed by man save an occasional tourist or prospector, or a stockman replenishing the salt troughs, until late March or early April, where the heaviest of the snowdrifts, getting the beasts from the rough, steep gullies of the main grazing area, is overcome by the "Song of the Salt."

An early break in the weather, with a fall of snow, may catch the cattlemen unawares. Then it is that the city tourist, if he makes a trip over the Alpine Highway from Bright to Omeo, for instance, may get just sufficient insight into

the spirit of the alpine cattlemen's life to wish to set more of it.

The tourist is mildly surprised at the sight of the rider on the creek road in the foothills. This is just an ordinary bushman, a wiry, lithe body, a healthy-skinned, clean-faced face, but he is evidently part of the eastern bourgeoisie.

It is the coated stockwhip in the rider's hand, and the laden packhorse trotting at his heel that fires the imagination of the tourist as a shapely, gun-toting cowboy on a film hearing stirs the romantic that is in every boy. That rider is the epitome of a new, unknown life to the city man.

If the tourist has travelled that road before at the time of the year, the sight of many such riders all heading for the bridle-track up Feathertop tells him that there has been a fall of snow on the plateau and that he may not be able to get through.

As he drops down over Brandy Flat, past Blaichter, Casey's, Randall's, to Victoria River, he sees more, and yet more stockmen, all headed for the yenderangs at the salt. These are the men from Cobrabang and Omeo.

Beyond Omeo, the once golden, past the Blue Duck and on to Glen Wills, other riders seek other ways up to the High Plains, whilst through Sunspurde, where the road severs the shoulder of Mount Wills, the men from the Mitta Mitta and Kiama Valleys are heading south for the snow routes. Four, five, and even six generations of mountain cattlemen have done the round-up through the years.

It is not all beer and skittles, crooning songs, or cradle-rocking

couter. You may see a drowsy rider drifting listlessly along at the tail or wing of a docile, crawling herd, his right leg swinging carelessly back over the pommel of the saddle, the reins hanging loosely, while he rolls a cigarette or packs a pipe. But he has had his share of riding before you saw that listless pose.

That man has raced at break-neck speed over broken, rock-strewn ground with the scrub whipping at his legs, the tree trunks shaving his knuckles, and the snow gums' crooked branches threatening to tear him from the saddle. He has done this, perhaps, to cut off or turn back a breakaway steer, resentful of the interference of man.

Hunting for stragglers, or chasing a half-frozen, possibly sick beast, a "lone wolf," which is as likely to charge the rider as to run away from him, he has slid his mount into steep gullies, "lifted" him up precipitous walls, and forced his way through dense, tearing scrub at near-racing pace.

He and his "hardy mountain pony" have been "wherever horse and man could go" and he has hard riding yet to do on the drive down to the foothills and on the cutting out on the flats.

Other men of the Alps do not work the snow country except in conjunction with adjoining areas below the snow line. Such men operate in their hundreds throughout the Australian Alps. The beasts look after themselves when the snow covers the higher ground, seeking the taller grasses in the gullies. Mount Gibbo on the road between Omeo and Corryong is

one spot typical of such areas. Such men mainly work on the basis of a trip in twice or three times a year for inspection and to renew salt, and a regular yearly mustering to draft out the beasts ready for roping.

Fences are, of course, unknown in such areas and a general round-up, with all interested mustering, is occasionally required for branding and the like. As on the High Plains, most of these areas are unmarked by roads.

Thousands of head of cattle crop the summer grazing of roughly thirty miles square constituting the Bogong High Plain, but there is little raising of stock, except those from the same district. Omeo beasts rarely reach those from Bright, Hentyville, or Tarnang in their grazing and the men from each district do the mustering together, drive the full herd to the foothills and cut out, if need be, on the creek flats.

Thousands more do the same on the Dargo and the Murrindindi. Grown hardy and strong on the alternate summer and winter grazing they are mustered for the last time on the strawfields and driven down to spend the last few months of their existence "topping off" on the river flats at the home paddock until they reach that desirable condition which produces prime beef for your dinner table, if such is your taste, and providing, of course, that you have the necessary coupon.

As you view, with pleasurable anticipation, your favorite cut on the dinner plate, you may be tempted to call, as did Peter Maginot, "Salt! Salt!"



"I feared if you didn't like baby's new hat I could never get it."



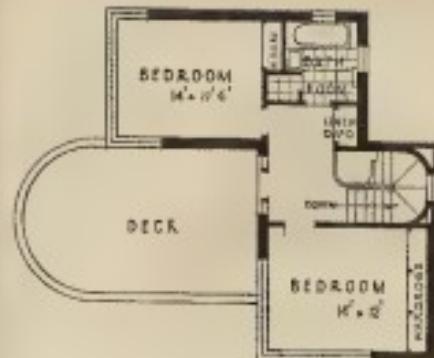
*Plan for*  
**THE HOME OF TODAY (No. 17)**

PREPARED BY W. NATSON SHARP, ARKLA

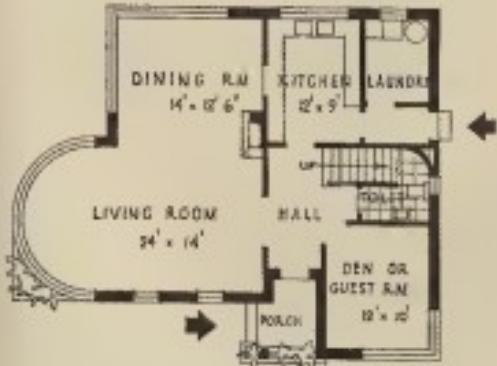
Two things are driving home builders of the present turbulent times to consider plans for homes on a much smaller scale than they ever anticipated having to do. The first is the high cost of housing owing to the decreased purchasing power of money, and the second is the long period of building, due to the inefficiency and irregular supply of materials. It is frequently considered desirable to build a small home for which there is a reasonable chance of obtaining enough materials, then a large one which would only be finished after endless delays.

The current CAVALCADE home is offered as a solution for those who desire a fairly large home but could make do with a medium-sized one. It has other possibilities too. Those whose ideas run to a home of just this size might like the idea of building only the lower floor now and adding the first floor later. With the

(Continued on page 61)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



W.H. 5.

addition of a shower in the laundry and possibly a temporary partition to convert the dining room into a second bedroom, the ground floor could serve as a complete house until building conditions improve.

One big advantage of this scheme is that the area of the ground floor of this house is within the limit allowed without permit in those portions of the Commonwealth where restrictions still apply.

The house presents an outside appearance that is in keeping with modern trends, and is made particularly interesting by means of the open deck over the living room and the irregular shape of the first floor. Open planning on the ground floor provides a large free area for entertaining, making the living and dining rooms virtually one. The third room on the ground floor might be used for a variety of purposes.

The stairs are imposing without being pretentious, and a useful toilet room is located under the upper flight. The kitchen is conveniently situated in relation to the dining room and the entrance door. The layout of the kitchen lends itself to the installation of the most modern equipment in the proper working sequence.

There are two bedrooms on the first floor, each with built-in wardrobes or sufficient space to make most other furniture unnecessary. The bathroom is convenient to both of them. The deck is approached through a door off the landing, and part of this also could be utilized for another bedroom should this ever become necessary.

Whilst the room sizes are capable of considerable variation, the house as shown is 18 square in area. At the present time the building cost per square foot is from £130 to £150, according to the quality of the finish and the locality. The minimum frontage required is 42 feet.

## PRELIMINARY PLANNING

By W. WATSON SHARP, A.R.A.I.A.

IN the early stages of house planning there is a tendency among the inexperienced to lose sight of the lesser outlets for irrelevant details. While the little details do make all the difference between a house and a home, the broad lines of the general layout set far more importance in the early stages.

For instance, interest in the last decade has focussed on the kitchen. This is quite right, and it did not need the modern terms of "nerve centre," "work centre" and so on to tell us that a great many hours of every woman's life are spent in the kitchen.

But exceeding all that, the position of the kitchen is far more important at the outset than the location of the cutting boards to the sink. In other words, the general layout of the entire house must be determined before the detailed planning of the kitchen is commenced. Many a kitchen that is perfect in its internal layout is spoilt by its position in the house.

The first thing to do is to keep the kitchen away from the west. Most Australian families have their dinner as the evening meal, so that most of the heavier kitchen work is done in the afternoon. We all know what the hot summer afternoon sun streaming in through a window on the rear will do to a room.

But the kitchen must also be as near as possible to the dining room, adjoining it for preference. It should be possible either to pass

and screen through a screen between kitchen and dining room, or walk direct from one room to the other.

Then, as in most homes now, it is the housewife who does the kitchen work; a long walk from the kitchen to the front door may be avoided. But that isn't all. There is still the back door. One should not have to journey from one end of the house to the other to interview the tradesmen, or check back into the kitchen to see what needs replenishing.

It maybe that with every other factor in the plan perfect, the west is the only aspect for the kitchen. It may be that the west is the high side and if the kitchen were anywhere else it could only be approached from the outside up a flight of steps.

Well all these things have to be straightened out before the position of cutting boards can be attended to.

The same thing applies at a lesser degree with the other rooms. All rooms should get some sun some part of the day. The bedroom, in which one-third of our lives are spent, should be sunn for portion of the day. As the living room is used mostly in the afternoon, it shouldn't matter much if it is cold in the morning.

But sun in the bathroom—usually the most neglected room in the house from that point of view—in the early morning would be a Godsend.



## Ideas FOR THE HOME OF TODAY

Space-savers which make fine room do the work of two. Here we show you a comfortable armchair with a secret. Hidden in the well-padded arms are deep crannies, suitable for tucking away books, newspapers, knitting, slippers, or any of the odds-and-ends which, hauled separately, take up so much space. The tufted top is hinged, and when closed leaves no indication of its dual role.



*Where is a table and a table?* Obviously, here is the answer. The original was built into a hall outside a kitchen, and saved on space room, yet avoided the necessity of eating in the kitchen. It seats four people, and is held steady by the wide legs. When not in use, the table folds up into the ornamental moulding on the wall, and the legs lock into sockets, keeping it firmly but unobtrusively out of the way.



This upholstered furniture series offers a complete line of sofa, loveseat, chair, and ottoman in a variety of styles and colors. It is a good idea for a living room which gets a great deal of traffic, as it is an all-purpose sofa.



*The day-bed* is a useful supplement to any home. This one is made of light and dark wood, used in a check design. The cover is deep tufted, and has tailored rolled edges. By day it is a comfortable seat for relaxing, the cushions making up for the absence of a backrest. And at night, the ends make it eminently suitable for accommodating the unexpected guest.



*Finally, a bookcase-cum-writing desk*, which takes up a minimum amount of space. Once again, this is unit furniture, enabling extensions to be made as your library—and funds—permit. Wooden lids on the bookshelves pull out and slide back into the shelves, but are not dust gatherers. The top shelf of the writing desk pulls down to make a table and chiffonier pigeonholes.

# TOMORROW'S

# WORLD

TELEVISION sets, when various technical difficulties have been overcome, will use one wall of a room as a screen. The wall, specially prepared, will enable the actors and setting to be seen in true perspective.

BETTER, juicier and finer steaks will come to your plate when the use of phosphorus compounds in the soil has been fully exploited. Cattle feeding on phosphorus-derelised pastures have shown an improvement not only in size, but in the quality of the meat they produce.

ATOMIC power harnessed to small aeroplanes, will make air travel safer, and cheap enough for everyone. Without fuel weight, the plane requires less wingspread, and will fit into the family garage.

CHEMICALS derived from mercury form the basis of a compound which destroys bacteria. Textiles impregnated with this compound will remain completely

germproof. More, does fabrics treated with this same compound will outlast unreated fabrics. The chemicals destroy the bacteria which attack perspiration, with the consequent destruction of the material.

ELECTRONIC "blow torches" will soon revolutionise industry, promises American expert Dr J. A. Harboon. The device projects electronic waves on to the material to be heated, thus making it possible to bond odd-shaped joints in difficult places.

RADAR will take the hit-or-miss element out of commercial fishing. The short radio waves emitted by radar affects the schools of fish and for some unknown reason attracts them to the trawler. It is then merely a matter of scooping them into the holds with the nets.

FOR the camping enthusiast: a trailer, 18 feet long, is made entirely of aluminium and magnesium, excepting the axle. The finished model weighs about half

that of the early type, is stronger and roomier. There are bunks for four people, and a small but compact kitchen containing sink, cupboards and stove.

A NEW electric caner is pencil shaped, and has the cutting face in the sides of the cone-shaped end. The rotating cutting blade is kept in contact with the perforated doping point by centrifugal force. As well as cutting the whiskers, the caner blows the fuzz away as it is removed.

WINTER sport will be built end by the introduction of magnesium skis. These are said to be lighter, faster and more durable than wooden skis. Moreover, the metal jobs require no waxing, and are suitable for all snow conditions.

YOU will enjoy your movies in true comfort in the future theatres. The screen will be on the ceiling. The seats will not be the old, tip-up variety, but comfort able full-length couches intended

for reclining. This optimistic, but novel forecast comes, of course, from America.

IMAGINE tilling the garden that her feathers are showing. Yet this will be literally possible when the new fabrics made from chicken feathers are being woven. Made from the down of feathers, known as "beads," the soft fluff is mixed with other fibres, spun into thread and thence into material.

A TWO ENGINED helicopter with a cruising speed of 90 to 100 miles an hour is about to be placed into production in America. Designed to carry eight persons, it has two 300 h.p. engines and windmill-like rotor blades 56 feet long.

"The failure of one engine will not result in any appreciable change in the operating characteristics of the craft," says the manufacturer. "In the event of one engine failure, it would take less than one-tenth of a second to switch over to single-engine operation."



FEEDER

IT'S ALWAYS A THRILL—



FEEDER

—AT THE TOP OF THE HILL



Nobody

DIGNITY ENDS—



—WHEN ACTION BEGINS.



Buddhie

NO NEED FOR THE OIL-CAN—

—WHEN THE WHEELS STOP TURNING.

I. Gacy



## Problem of the Month

Two commercial travellers, whom we shall call Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones, for the sake of originality, were waiting for their train to arrive at a country station. Mr. Smith was travelling light, but Mr. Jones had a huge stack of luggage. Mr. Jones was bemoaning the amount of extra payment he would have to make on his luggage. "Six and threepence," he complained. Mr. Smith was always willing to help a friend, so he suggested to Mr. Jones that he would take some of his luggage, since he had, himself, very little. And Mr. Smith took 120 pounds of Mr. Jones' luggage. He paid threepence excess luggage rate, and Mr. Brown paid 1s 3d excess. How much excess luggage did Mr. Brown have in the first place?

## Answer

If Mr. Jones had taken all his luggage he would have paid 1s 6d more than he did. This means his excess luggage cost 120 pounds, a sum which is 6d per pound. Mr. Smith paid 120 pounds, so the excess luggage per pound must have cost 6d less than 1s 6d. Therefore, the excess luggage cost 120 pounds at 1s 0d per pound. Mr. Jones' luggage cost 120 pounds at 1s 6d per pound. His luggage cost 120 pounds at 1s 0d per pound.

For the next arrival of Mr. Jones' luggage was 250 pounds.

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LEMONS, PINEAPPLE  
AND PASSIONFRUIT

Drink your health - Drink  
**MYNOR**  
**FRUIT CUP**

A bottle of Mynor Fruit Cup juice is shown next to a bunch of fruit, including a pineapple, lemons, and blueberries.

Cavalcade's FICTION SECTION



**YELLOW DEVILS**

The old man and the young soldier shared a hatred for the "little yellow devils."

JOHN BYRNE

MR MEDLICOTT glanced at his watch and immediately quickened his pace. He'd be late if he didn't hurry, and that would never do. In the forty years he'd been senior book-keeper at Palmer & Trough's, he'd prided himself on his punctuality; to reach the great doors of the warehouse at eight forty-five every morning had become a habit with him.

As he hastened through the Treasury Gardens, mopping his perspiring brow, he had to admit he was getting old. His legs refused to be hurried. Sighing wistfully, he dropped back into the old measured steps as he approached the familiar seat by the gravel path. It was occupied this morning by a man in khaki, who, seemingly absorbed in polishing a stout

stick, started at Mr. Medlicott's step. Mr. Medlicott smiled a greeting. Immediately the soldier sprang to attention and using the stick as a rifle, brought it smartly to the "Present," accompanying the movement with a raucous "Present Arms!" Mr. Medlicott, entering into the spirit of the moment touched his hat in a military salute, and with mock severity, returned a guttural "Carry on, Soldier."

Very much to Mr. Medlicott's surprise the soldier did carry on. He lowered the stick and pointing it at an inoffensive bush, shouted "Charge," and forthwith commenced to bay about the bush with all his might.

"I say," Mr. Medlicott protested, tremulously, "don't do that." "Why not?" the soldier queried. "The little yellow devils want Australia — to make us slaves! They'll put us out of work if I don't kill the swine."

Mr. Medlicott was puzzled. The man was undoubtedly a recruit, and continued to thug at the shrub in determined warlike fashion, feathering at the mouth and uttering wild oaths. And then, suddenly, Mr. Medlicott understood. Timidly he waited until the soldier's back was turned and quickly shuffled away.

The grey-haired clerk was already bent over his desk when Mr. Medlicott, hot and perspiring, entered the dingy office, hung up his faded hat and removed his coat.

"Dear axl!" he remarked, panting as he mounted the shiny stool. "Late! Can you imagine that, Jim? I'm late. First time in my life!"

But the clerk's scrawny pen was all that answered him. Mr. Medlicott adjusted his spectacles and looked over them enquiringly at his assistant.

"Not talking this morning, Jim?"

Still no reply. Mr. Medlicott, sensing something unusual in the other's continued silence, climbed down from his stool and, laying a kindly hand on the grey head, said:

"What's the matter, Jim? Anything wrong?"

"I'm sicked!" Jim's old voice trembled. "Sicked, Mr. Medlicott. Thirty-nine years I've spent in this office with you, and now, when I'm too old to get another job, I'm pushed out like a bag of rubbish."

Mr. Medlicott's kindly eyes dimmed as he laid a sympathetic hand on the bony shoulders of his colleague.

"But why, Jim? What did the boss say?"

Jim pointed to a small packing case at his feet. Mr. Medlicott hadn't noticed it before. Bending over it, he carefully pushed back the straw.

"Huh!" he grunted, nodding his head ruefully. "One of those new-fangled adding machines, eh?"

"Yes," Jim replied, "and there's a girl coming to work it to-morrow."

"A girl!" Mr. Medlicott was horrified. "There'll be no girl in this office, Jim. I've done the work here for forty years and never a mistake have the Auditors found. I won't have a girl to help me now. No, I won't."

"Don't be silly," Jim replied,

disconsolately. "You can't do anything about it, Mr. Medlicott. It's just got to be. Everything's done by machinery now."

But Mr. Medlicott couldn't see that.

"I'll have no yellow-buttoned clattering machine in my office," he vowed, thumping his desk with a shaky hand. "I'll set the boss about it." And Mr. Medlicott shuffled fussy out, wriggling into his coat.

Mr. Trough was very patient, keeping to Mr. Medlicott's complaint in polite silence.

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Medlicott," he said, when a pause gave him the opportunity to speak. "I'm afraid the machine has come in also. We must move with the times, you know; can't let sentiment stand in the way of progress."

"Then put me in another room, Sir," Mr. Medlicott pleaded. "I couldn't stand its clatter in my eyes all day long."

"I'm afraid that's impossible," Mr. Trough replied shortly, as he extracted a small brown envelope from his table drawer. "Here's a month's salary for you. We won't need your services after the end of this week."

Mr. Medlicott was struck dumb, fingering the pay envelope. Mr. Trough thrust it into his unwilling hand. He looked at it a moment.

"You mean—?"

"Yes, Mr. Medlicott. I'm sorry."

Mr. Medlicott stood still a full minute, frozen into silence, but following Mr. Trough's every movement with hot unblinking eyes. Then slowly turning, he

quietly left the room. As is a dream he made his faltering way to his office, pushed the door noiselessly open, and entered, still holding the envelope in his hand.

"You too!" Jim queried tonelessly.

Mr. Medlicott nodded his head in silence.

Together they gazed at the bright yellow buttons of the adding machine. Mr. Medlicott, hardly struggling out of his coat. Then, as by common consent, mounted their stools and slowly reached for their pens.

The soldier was there again the next morning and jumped to attention at Mr. Medlicott's approach.

"I killed eight yellow devils yesterday, Captain," he said jubilantly.

"Good work," Mr. Medlicott replied, and quickly passed on, unwilling to be detained.

One day of that machine's clacking and whirring was too much for Mr. Medlicott's nerves and he went home that evening with a headache and strongly frightened. The next morning he left the cold comfort of his room in the boarding house determined to master his fear of the whirring machine. But as he walked his terror grew and he was glad when he again met the poor demoted soldier. He talked with him, the hours passing unnoticed, until with a start he remembered the office and his unaccepted last week. But it was too late to go now. The following morning and the next, it was just the same; Mr. Medlicott couldn't pass his friend in safety. He felt drawn to him in some strange way, and eventually the office

was haunted from his mind.  
One morning Mr. Medlicott made the painful discovery that all his money was spent.

"I'm broke, Cobber," he said quietly, as the unhidden tears rolled behind his spectacles. "Stay broke."

"It's them yellow devils, Captain," the soldier cried with an oath. "It's them that lost you your job. Come on, let's get 'em!" And he charged the bush, dragging Mr. Medlicott with him.

Somewhat Mr. Medlicott thrilled at that charge. True, he hadn't the strength of his companion, neither had he a stick, but he found a new joy in shooting at the bush, kicking it viciously and swinging at its branches with his whittled sticks.

"That'll teach 'em, Cobber," he said, panting, but happily satisfied, as together they flung themselves on the soft grass, exhausted and vicious.



A Magazine of Good Living  
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Thereafter Mr. Medlicott and the soldier drilled each other daily on the lawns, causing passersby to stop and stare in amazement. As time went on they played at "Patrols," charging imaginary enemies in the bushes, accompanying their futile exertions with belligerent sheets of "Kill the yellow swine!" They slept together under a shady bush, for Mr. Medlicott had long since left the boarding house.

He awoke one morning to find the soldier gone. Mr. Medlicott grew alarmed, and grasping the stick crawled from under the leafy roof, calling for his comrade. Receiving no reply, he flung himself desconsolately on the seat hugging the stick to him in an affectionate embrace.

"So that yellow devil got you Cobber," he mumbled, his eyes roving furtively in search of the enemy. "The arse! I know where they're hiding. I'll get 'em."

Mumbling incoherently, he rose and walked the old haulier round to the warehouse. The salesman on the ground floor looked up in surprise as the bedraggled figure entered, holding his stick menacingly in both hands. Slowly he turned into his office. It was fortunate that Miss Turbot was out, or she might have shared the fate of the adding machine.

"You dirty yellow swine!" Mr. Medlicott said in his quavering voice. There followed a crash as he brought his stick down on the machine. In a frenzy of insane fury he continued to belabour it until it fell to the floor; then, his heart suddenly failing, Mr. Medlicott crumpled on top of the yellow buttons which had been his excuses.

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# Time and Tide



TOBY came down through the darkness and wheeled around through the 'Loo. He pushed the car, as he had done so often, close up to the wharf, got out, slammed the door and locked it, and disappeared into the lengthening shadows towards the Crown.

He went up along a street where the houses crepted drunkenly together. Houses with smudged, see-didly stained curtains. Here and there, a house stood out clean and fresh like a child in a rank of painted strumpets.

The house to which he went had the key in the door. Toby looked warily up and down the street, his eyes as alert as those of a mongrel

dog avoiding a kick. Then he opened the door and went in.

Old Bert looked up as the shadow fell across the evening paper he was reading.

"Ma," he howled. "Ma . . ."

"Shut up, you damn fool," whispered Toby. "Want to bring everybody down to see me?"

Ma edged her gaedy fat body through the narrow back door.

"Why don't you go outside and tell everybody, you damn mug," she snapped at old Bert. He cringed back into the shadow.

"Where is she?" demanded Toby.

Ma jerked her head towards the stairs.

Toby nodded. He went up the stairs like a shadow, stopping carefully and avoiding the stairs where they creaked.

In spite of her talk, Ma went up as silently as the dark, gallous man whose face was scarred on the left side from the ear to the corner of the mouth.

They went into the small back upstairs room.

"She's pretty far gone," said Ma, not caring whether the girl on the bed heard or not.

There was no movement from the bed.

"Where's her clothes?" demanded Toby. "We'd better get her dressed."

The girl's eyes flickered slowly

Toby had problems, but thought he could get over them. The infallibility of a proverb proved him wrong.

JOHN GULTON

eyes. They were blue and the grabby bandages on her face made them seem even bluer. Her hair was fair, damply sleek at the roots with sweat.

"All right, dearie," said Ma gruffly. "We're going to get you to hospital."

"I'm not going to hospital," she said, weakly.

"Shut up," snapped Toby. "You're pretty bad. You can't die here."

"She ain't goin' to die," said Ma. "If she stops here, she will die. Get her clothes," snapped Toby. "Go on — hurry up. We got to do something before she passes out."

Ma grunted, but went over to the curtained corner of the room and groped in its musty depths. She came back with a soft fur coat, and a dress that was obviously not bought off the rack.

Toby scooped the girl to the edge of the bed. She moved and went limp again.

"Dumb . . ." he said. "Ma . . ."

Ma chuckled grotesquely. "I thought she'd pass out," she said. "No guts. No guts at all."

"After what she's been through

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she's lucky to be alive," said Toby.  
"What're you goin' to do with her?" asked Ma, stripping off the nightgown and pulling the dress over the bare bandaged head.

Toby held the girl on her feet while Ma got all the dress down around the girl's knees.

"I dunno," he grunted. For a small girl, she was heavy when she was unconscious.

"You shoulda taken her to the hospital is the first place," preached Ma, slipping the girl's arms into the coat.

"Yeah? And here every cop in town down on us."

"What's wrong with Nick, anyhow?" whined Ma. "Look after her," he says, and goes off I ain't seen him since, and that was a week ago."

"You won't see him again either," said Toby, getting his arm around the girl and letting her sink back on to the bed.

"Did . . . ?" began Ma, and then clapped her hand across her mouth, for Toby's eyebrow had leaped a trifle.

"Ma grunted.  
"What're you going to do with her?" she asked. "Ain't allowed to ask that, either?"

"Okay, Ma. I'll tell you what I'm going to do. I'm going to take her down to the car."

"What car?"  
"Nick's car," said Toby, softly.  
"I got it — now."

"Oh."  
"An' I'm going to drive it up the mountains, see? An' then I know a few spots up there where nobody ever goes. An' there's a few surprises waiting anybody who ever does go there . . ."

"You gonna' to bring that car up here?"

"What d'y think I am? Might as well send out invitations for a party and make a night of it. Bring the car up here," he snorted. "I let it down at the wheel. I gotta wait a while yet. About eleven o'clock, I'll take her down."

"She can't walk," said Ma, tying the girl, still unconscious. "And she'll still be out to it."

"I know," said Toby, empathetically. "Got any pliers?"

"Course. Anythin' you want, Toby. You oughta know that. But you don't drink it."

"Who said I was gonna' to drink it? I wouldn't drink she still you keep, anyhow. Go and get me a bottle."

Ma heaved her bulk through the doorway. The room was very still. Toby bent over the girl, raising the bandages on her arms and face. The movement had started the slender bleeding again.

She was moaning a little.  
"Don't do it, Nick. I wouldn't do a thing like that to you, Nick. Nick . . . Nick . . ." She moved a hand weakly. "Not that, Nick. Please I'll go right away. I want to get out of it. Right away, Nick. Where nobody knows me."

Ma came in silently with the opened bottle.

Toby took it from her, snuck the contents of the bottle, grain seed, and poured them over the girl's frock.

"Now, d'ye see, Ma," asked Toby. "Round about eleven, I'll walk down to the car with her. She's shakin', see? Just shake. Nobody's goin' to ask any questions."

"How about her face?"

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AND CREAM MODEST MEDIC ETC.

"Have you got a scarf?"  
"Think so."

Ma started in a chest of drawers and came back with a filmy scarlet scarf. They tied it over her head, muffling her face so that the bandages were barely visible.

They sat together silently in the frosty little room until the church clock chimed out eleven. Toby got the still unconscious girl on to her feet, and down the stairs. Ma let him out through the back gate into a lane, closing it after them.

For such a small girl, she was heavy. He wished he could carry her, but that would cause too much attention. It was simpler to drag her along, with one arm around his shoulder and his arm around her waist.

He had his hat pulled down over his eyes, and was keeping his eyes on the ground just in case. That was why he was within a few yards of the car before he heard the chatter of voices or saw the crowd around the car. He stopped, uncertainly, and two of the men detached themselves from the crowd and came over to him.

"Well, if it isn't Toby," said one of the plainclothes men. "What brings you here?"

"Been to a party," said Toby. "She passed out. I'm taking her home."

"Was that your car parked over there?"

"What do you mean — was?"  
"Well — a truck skidded — and your car isn't."

Toby sat silent, and tightened his grip on the girl. His arm ached dully with the strain.

She moved and began to moan:

"Nick . . . please don't do it. Not that, Nick. Please . . ."

The two men looked at one another and then speculatively at Toby. He let the girl go and she spilled down onto the road. The scarf came loose, and no stretch of imagination could diagnose the bandages as the face of a drunken girl.

Toby tensed, ready to run, but one of the men held him. The other stooped down and looked at the girl. He straightened up quickly.

"We found Nick's body yesterday," he said. "We wondered where his car was. When we came down here to look at the smash, we recognised the car and wondered who had it. We were waiting for someone to claim it. Toby, m'boy, you've done it this time!"

"Nick!" he said, pretending surprise.

"Yeah. Come in on the high tide over the other side."

"Tide!"

"Sure. Washed him up on the other side of the Habor. He's a bit of a swim — practically accepted him out of the water, but it's Nick all right."

The briefly summoned ambulance swooped down on them, siren wailing. They put the girl in, and the dark car trundled the wailing men back up the curve of the hill.

Toby crouched in the car.  
"It was only a matter of time," said the driver.

Something flickered elusive in the back of Toby's mind. He tried to finish the sentence, but memory proved faulty.

"Time and tide," he mumbled.  
"Wait for no man," finished the cop. "But us — we wait."

## STOP WEARING GLASSES

Remarkable Method of Eye Training does away with need for glasses

Have you ever thought why you wear glasses? Is it because you think you can't see without them? Maybe you couldn't see the board clearly at school, or you were taken to an eye specialist who prescribed glasses — and you've worn them ever since?

And you've changed them a few times, haven't you? Yes, of course you have. Every year as you've had to have a stronger pair because your eyes were getting weaker.

Anyway, she went to the Eye Culture room in July, 1948. In about 4 weeks all dimension had disappeared and at 4 months there was considerable improvement in every way. By October she was able to discard the glasses altogether. In July, 1949, the normal eye was much stronger, the Nystagmus much less noticeable, and the concentration was improved. By March, 1949, her sight was normal. A stranger couldn't detect any tiredness in the eye, all trace of Nystagmus had disappeared and she could concentrate on any given point with one or both eyes. She's now married and able to drive herself to work, as was her ambition. Remember, with eye culture there's no need for glasses. No appliances. No eye drops. No discomfort. Isn't that what you want?

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of an inch! Oh! and another thing — she couldn't concentrate. If you pointed at one letter in a row she would always think you were pointing to one about 20m. away.

Anyway, she went to the Eye Culture room in July, 1948. In about 4 weeks all dimension had disappeared and at 4 months there was considerable improvement in every way. By October she was able to discard the glasses altogether. In July, 1949, the normal eye was much stronger, the Nystagmus much less noticeable, and the concentration was improved. By March, 1949, her sight was normal. A stranger couldn't detect any tiredness in the eye, all trace of Nystagmus had disappeared and she could concentrate on any given point with one or both eyes. She's now married and able to drive herself to work, as was her ambition. Remember, with eye culture there's no need for glasses. No appliances. No eye drops. No discomfort. Isn't that what you want?

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EYE CULTURE (ESTABLISHED 1929)

# Blood Money



THE blue-bitten grey, turning of its own accord into the yard of the butter factory, swung a trap beside the loading platform at the refrigerator store. Its tired head drooped lower, and yet lower, until it was well below the jagged end of the stringy-bark sapling which did duty as the near side shaft.

The ten pairs of rabbits hanging over each shaft between the base's ramp and the four-board swayed incessantly in time with the twenty pairs swaying far below on a stick behind the seat. They hung dejectedly, the tips of their ears trailing in the dust.

Bill Hawkins clambered unwordly and stiffly from the plank seat of the decrepit jinker, red the wheel with elaborate care, and admonished the scarecrow between the shafts.

"You hell, you flamin' old cow, and I'll cut the tripe outa you!"

Following which dire threat, Bill spat excessively, wiped his greasy, rattled coat sleeve across his mouth and nose, rubbed some of the dust and spitole off his long, black beard, then climbing up to the platform, disappeared into the store.

"Only forty pair, Bill?" queried Sam McInnis, the buyer. "By

craps, you're slipping. Must be getting old."

"Old, me foot!" growled Bill. "Something's gettin' at me traps. There was ten or twelve gone this morning."

"Well, your traps must be gettin' old, then, losing their tension."

"Aw, rats! Bet you ain't gonna put your finger in one!" Here kin asserted belligerently. "No, someone's going along me line ahead of me and pinching them."

"Tell you what! It's that big killer dingo they chased down over Bridge way. He headed towards the Porcupine where you're trap-

ping. The Yellow King, they call him. There's ten pounds for his scalp if you can get him, Bill."

"Yeah, I heard about him. I'll get him if he comes over my way, but this thief's a damned two-legged dingo, and his name's King, too."

"Garn! Lay off that kind of yours, Bill. Charlie King might be trapping the next gully to you, but he wouldn't touch your traps."

"Wouldn't he? Tell me how many pair he brought in this week?"

"One hundred and twenty, I think."

"There you are, then. He's on worse country than me; I've got more about trapping than he'll ever know, yet he gets three times as many carcasses as me. That's the blasted dingo, all right, and he's yellow, too."

Swinging on his heel, he strade out of the store to unload his tub bats. When he stood once more at the door, his dark eyes were ablaze with an insane fury and his grey-black, unkempt hair appeared to bristle up like that of a snarling castle dog.

"And I'll get him, m'l!" he shouted to the amazed buyer. "I'll get that damned yellow-haired

sings if it's the last thing I do?"

Sam McLean was a worried man. Old Bill was a good trapper, but he was gone the last two hours and since he got an idea fixed into that cranky old head of his nothing would shift it. There was only one thing that Sam could do, and this he did when Charlie King drove into the store that afternoon.

"Aw, don't worry about him, Sam, he'll be all right. Anyways I'll keep my eye open for him and won't get in his way." King was disposed to laugh off Bill's threat and McLean's warning as of little account. "I'll shift a few traps I've got over his side of the spur tomorrow morning, but he's a harmless old coot."

"Don't you be too sure of that, Charlie," the buyer cautioned. "They reckon he had a shot at Fred Thorsen once in one of his mad moods. He got some crazy idea that Fred was going to burn down his hut."

"Anyways it was probably that killer dingo he was talking about, not me," King countered, running his fingers through his mop of fair hair.

"Well, it might have been, but you take my advice, and be very careful!"

Had he seen the heavy shadow sitting from tree to tree behind him the next morning, King would not have been so sanguine about old Bill's harmlessness. But he had no idea, when he came out of his hut in the half-light of early dawn, that a pair of fiery black eyes were peering at him from the scrub two hundred yards distant.

When the sun, peeping over the snow rim of the deepest slope, splashed off the reddish glow of his tousled crop of yellow hair as he topped the ridge, the shafts of burnished brightness flashed in reflection as a smouldering, angry fire in the black eyes peering around the sole of a woolly boot, one hundred yards behind.

Dropping down the steep slope on the other side, King, who rarely wore a hat, raised his long hair back from his face with the brown, talo-like fingers of his right hand, oblivious of the black-bearded face of the man, flat on his stomach, following his every movement from the shelter of the broken clump in which he lay concealed, his rifle resting against weather-beaten cheek.

"Blast, he'll be out of range when he gets to my traps," snarled Hawkins, seizing the opportunity of King's occupation with a steep descent over a bad section to dart forward towards a kultur-jong trap further down the spur.

Before that objective was reached, King, instead of continuing down the hill to Hawkins' line of traps, stopped suddenly at a barrow, stooping down to pull a rabbit from one of his own sets. The trailer dived hurriedly to the cover of a big mountain ash, distorting himself against the trunk as the quarry stood erect.

"Damn this loose surface," he growled in an undertone, as a stone, fired by his hasty movement, bounced off down the hill. "That'll warn him he's being followed."

The ash was in a bad position for Hawkins. He could not peer round the hole without risk of



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discovery, so he crouched against the trunk, straining his ears for any sound which would give him a clue to the other's movements. Suddenly he saw King walking round the side of the gully, but working his way upwards all the time, and carrying two rabbits and three traps.

"I know that damned slob would give me away," muttered Bill. "It must have scared him off. He wasn't going to go near my traps, or he'd have been caught-handed, the blasted traps. Yeh-low King, that's what he is, a blasted hound."

Waiting until the fair-haired trapper had disappeared, Hawkins worked his way down to the gully floor, then started along his line of traps, agreeably surprised at the number of his catch.

"No doubt about it, it's him all right," said Bill aloud, when he had tallied up his take on arrival at his lair. "Twice as many as yesterday. Well, I'll get the swine. I know the line he works along now. We'll get him tomorrow, won't we, Fatty?" he added, racking the stock of his rifle lovingly.

"Scared him off this morning, we did," snarled the hatter during the afternoon as he cleaned, polished, and oiled the rifle, testing the action and examining the sights. "He'll come up that gully on my traps and we'll get him just like this."

Slipping in a cartridge and snapping home the bolt, the gnarled fingers tensed under the barrel, the butt nestled into his shoulder, the foresight wavered momentarily, steadied, and the trigger

contracted. The report cracked from wall to wall of the gully and a foolhardy rabbit springing up on the other side of the creek, one hundred yards away, leapt into the air, kicked spasmodically, then lay still.

"Just like that," repeated the old man, ejecting the spent shell and stroking the smooth butt with his horny hand.

The koala bear perched on the lowest branch of a tall mountain ash eyed the dull glint of the bluish rifle barrel with suspicion, for its inaccessibility, and that of the shadowy form behind the rock in the clump of wattles from which the barrel protruded, deceived even this keen-sighted watcher, for old Bill had gone to catch, and with the rapidity of a crouched tiger and the patience of a giant clam, watched and waited until his prey should come within range.

Even the blue seren in the wattle tops did not heed the silent hiss of Hawkins' intaken breath as the sun glided, with fanning gold, the nap of King's hair when the latter crossed the ridge a mile down the gully, edging his way, with the furtive stealth of a stalking cat, from tree to tree to the ferns, wattle, and casuarinas which cluttered its floor.

The dancing fire in Hawkins' staring, intent eyes was the only movement betraying the watcher peering down the gully as if he could follow every step hunting the hidden, but unsuspecting man closer to the range of the deadly fire, but occasional distant glimpses of the yellow head slipping through a thin patch in the undergrowth, or the pigment aqua of a rabbit

sized in a death grip, confirming that summons progress made that fire dance the more fiercely.

There! Between those wattles, a mere two hundred yards! Hawkins had selected and sighted at the dark spot before the yellow head poked its way tentatively out of the muck of the ferns beyond. He could see now at that range.

"You're mine, you yellow cow!" Hawkins pointed at his trigger finger took up the first pressure.

For the fool had stopped right between those wattles, standing shoulder high in bracken; the fool had stopped, turned his head in alarm, looked up at the gully at the grinning maniac behind the rifle, but down and away from the death poised above him.

The foresight varied the barest fraction, the prone body tensed for the final act, the hooked finger completed its portentous movement and, like a blast from the axil of a Titan, the rifle crashed into action.

The redgeld of the head jerked backwards, a piercing, agonising scream rent the air then, as the long fallen body thrashed in its death throes in the tal brackens, Bill Hawkins, with a yell of maniacal terror, leapt to his feet to plunge as if all the demons of hell were thundering at his heels, criss through the scrub and dash over to the ridge without a backward glance.

Slipping, sliding, falling, he scrambled down the far gully to his hat, dove inside it, slammed the door, and, dropping the bar into place to secure it, collapsed to the floor beside the table.

For days Hawkins stayed inside

the hut, sneaking out at dead of night to get wood and water, but after nearly a week some semblance of reasoning returned to him.

"They haven't found him," he assured himself that night. "They couldn't have found him, else they'd have been out to get me long ago. You're a damned old fool Bill Hawkins! They don't know you killed the yellow swine. They don't know, I tell you! Go into town as if nothing had happened."

Sam McInnis was standing on the loading platform as old Bill turned the flea-bitten grey into the factory yard.

"Hello, Bill," he greeted cheerfully. "Seen Charlie King about?"

"Eh?" Hawkins grabbed the seat with fiercely shaking fingers to control the sway of his body; only the heavy thatch of his beard hid from the other the witnessess of his face. With a tremendous effort at self-control, he managed to stammer out, "No. I — I been a bit crook, Sam. Been in bed for — for a week."

"Bad luck, Bill. I suppose you've come in for that tener, have you?" McInnis asked, apparently unaware of the old man's agitation. "Well, here it is."

"What's this for, Sam?" Hawkins was staring stupidly at the note which had been passed to him.

"Why, you silly old fool," the other retorted. "That's for the Yellow King. Charlie was trailing him and saw you shoot him. He scalped him and claimed the bounty for you. Straight man, is Charlie King."

"Yeah, Yeah, Sam. I reckon he must be after all."



## "Who said, heaven will protect the Working Girl?"

"I do my work well, I'm just as good-looking as the other girls; I dress well. Why does the boss single me out for his snubs?"

Because, dear girl, you forget that 'heaven helps those who help themselves'.

You're a very nice girl, but evidently it hasn't occurred to you that a bath takes care only of part perspiration. It takes that little dab of Mum under each arm to keep you sweet and fresh all day or evening.

Mum cannot harm your skin or your clothes. Get Mum today and watch your popularity grow.

# MUM

takes the odour  
out of perspiration

xx



# ...the VILE and LIVELY thing

E. JAMES BECK

There's a great deal of novelty in train travel — if you can see it.

IT so happened that about this time it was necessary that I should take train from Albany to come back to this place where I work as pensioner for my sins.

Through the early evening we rode, my fellow passengers, the Driver, the Guard and I.

Like an ebbing tide the night fell.

As a sword swallower cannot live by the sword alone, so neither can a man live by the cheer of speed and hustle and noise.

In the early night we ate swiftly, with one eye on the clock and the other on the butter, half-baked pie, cold potato, flavored gravy, water-milked tea and bread, for which we paid the girl two shillings, far above the worth of the hospitality.

The Train took up its burden,

and before the hour of sleep arrived I had fought by all those devious stratagems to keep my compartment vacant; the folded rug, bags on all the seats, a book or two thrown open on vacant seats, a crumpled newspaper, a spare hat covering the old leather (so if all the occupants were busy ONLY for a moment, on some urgent business elsewhere on the train), the whole pantomime christened by a stolen sign: "RESERVED"; pasted with care across the glass door of my narrow refuge.

With metal warmer for pillow, another for footrest, tucked in rugs, I lay stretched on the seat, secure from the cold, slow with my thoughts and the Promise of Sleep.

Waiting in the darkness for that peace and forgetfulness which

should fall like a gentle benediction at end of day, I saw the guard pass like a nightmare across my viewpoint of the lighted corridor.

I stirred uneasily, and felt those premonitions which are only fully understood by children and peasants on their own land. Something evil, something not of the Faith, something unusual to Freemen was promised by his presence, and I was all the more troubled because I could not define it.

It was like a man who hears a new sound, which only his instinct tells him is a threat, and although he has no experienced perception to guide him, he proceeds against the sound warily and with caution.

I took this premonition over into my sleep, and it colored all my dreams.

Before midnight the hours of sleep are soft and baby things; after midnight, in those deep and formless hours, the soul sings and dances in some pleasure place with its fellow (drinking wine, no doubt

and arguing), and the human body tapers miraculously.

This memorable night, in the darkened lonely carriage of the fleeing train, the fabric of my dreams was shot through with all the discomforts of my sleeping body.

This, I say, a marvellous thing, not clearly understood and seldom expessed; dreams are often filled, not only with memories, but also with the actual situation and objective reality of the sleep.

This night in my dreams I rode horse over obstacles which rested in my pockets and pressed hard against my body.

I jumped a horse over my pipe. I rode through my tobacco pouch.

I lay my head along the neck of the galloping horse to avoid the clutching of my key chain, which hung from the sky.

Dreams are magic things filled with the stuff of tradition and love. I have known a dream where I

drove a coach and four through fairytale land, and the coach was so signed like a new pair of riding breeches I possess.

I have lived as a green dream house, played, laughed, drank, worked and loved in that very substantial Gothic arched green house and the house was my big green overcoat.

As I soft my horse through my dream I heard a Voice:

A Voice Cold,  
A Voice Vicina,  
A Voice Imperative,  
A Voice Wheedling,  
A Voice Glowing,  
A Voice Commanding,  
A Voice without Charm,  
A Voice Diabolical,  
A Voice Sings,  
A Voice that I have never  
heard before,  
A Voice I pray God I will  
never hear again until the  
Judgment Day;

and this odious Thing said, in the  
midst of my pleasant dreams:  
"Tickets, Please!"

The Voice repeated the Litany,  
droning on like that insistent and  
devilish musical note which  
trembles before the body yields to  
find defeat under anaesthetic.

The Voice continued, cold,  
deadly, placid: "Tickets, Please!"

I dropped from my horse

I put away my dreams.

My soul, happy and joyous, en-  
joying I knew not what adven-  
tures, whispering to another, per-  
haps, immortal converse in some  
pleasant place, returned miserable  
to its reluctant cage before the  
night was done.

Before there was peaceful dark-  
ness, but now I blinked at the light

and the Face of the Thing with  
the Voice, the hideous Face of the  
Guard,

"Tickets, Please?"

The Thing had opened the glass  
doors and the wind and the cold  
dashed in and darted round the  
room.

The wind crept shivering for  
comfort under my rug.

The cold beat like a blow  
against my face.

"Ticket, Please!"

Half asleep, I fumbled through  
my pockets:

The Odds and Ends pocket,  
The Knife, Pencil, Pen and  
Rubber pocket,  
The Astro pocket,  
The Manuscript Pocket,  
The Pocket where Notes are  
Kept (when there are notes  
to keep),

The Handkerchief pocket,  
The Small Change pocket,  
and I found no ticket.

I half sat up, in the lighted com-  
partment, clutching the rug, to  
vanquish the wind and the cold.

The Thing with the Voice stood  
contemptuously looking on, murmuring  
his invocation: "Tickets, Please!"  
I found the ticket placed under  
the lapel of my overcoat.

The Thing took it with the air  
of a connoisseur.

He lightly turned it over.

He held it against the light, as  
a man looks through his Burgundy  
at a candle.

He bent the ticket with care,  
and then, in earnest, he began the  
examination.

Seven other bleak winds: winds  
without name, winds from the Evil  
One; winds with their guardian  
devils, gleefully pushed past the

Thing with the Voice, and began  
the attack.

I was awake beyond redemption.

I was chilled to the soul.

I knew I could not sleep again.

With the coming of the reinforce-  
ment of the cold, the idea  
broke across my mind like a whip  
crack.

I saw, as clearly as you see these  
words, the diabolical plan.

I saw the enemy, stripped of in-  
ner essentials.

I saw the light.

They had all planned and de-  
creed it, from the Prime Minis-  
ter, through all his Cabinets, their  
louts, boozers, party supporters,  
usurers, monopolists and other  
cowering, thinning, hanger-on,  
through the Railway Chief and his  
Official Slaves right down to this  
Vile and Loathly Thing: this  
Guard with my Ticket.

In that moment I saw what the  
bewildered of Europe did to Chris-  
tian men.

I saw with startling vividness  
the physical and spiritual advance  
of the new pagans and their evil,  
and for that instant I was struck  
with the horror of their despair  
and its final destiny in the worship  
of false gods.

It seemed as if the gods from the  
East, which our Fathers had  
fought and defied, keeping Europe  
safe for close on a thousand years,  
had finally over-run our battle-  
ments, the last parapet and poised  
defence of Christian men, and our  
Europe was beloated by the bar-  
barians.

The Guard waits and hides in  
some recess of the train during all  
those easy hours before midnight.

He waits with a watch in his

hand marking the passing of the  
hours.

At the Moment, he strikes.

The Thing, that night, chose  
that hour when the soul strongest  
desires its Lord, and death is now.

He woke me, with callous pre-  
cision, at the hour when the wind  
shows bleak defiance at the coming  
promise of the day.

He read sleepily the face of the  
clip I had handed him and then,  
with maddening calmness, the the-  
wind and the cold might thor-  
oughly do their work and wake  
me beyond redemption, he turned  
the ticket over and read the small  
printed stuff on the back! "The  
Instructions to Passengers" (which  
he knew by heart), telling his  
Devils Litany in an even, audible  
voice.

He gently punched the ticket.

Then seeing that I was up and  
awake and wide-eyed, the victory  
his, he scoffed and said: "It's in  
order!" handed back the ticket.

He turned and put out the light  
to leave me to wakefulness and  
curse.

This Guard later met his  
Nemesis.

Tradition had its retribution.

One night, in the wind and  
snow, he woke a man in a sleeping  
berth. The man he woke was a  
Politician, travelling free because  
of his immense value to the coun-  
try, who had, I do not doubt,  
originally framed this law.

I see in this situation the su-  
blime irony the Greeks first cre-  
ated, and our Medieval fathers per-  
fected.

This many flamed through all  
Medieval plays: Death, suitably  
undressed, always hovers in the



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background of the stage and the audience knew (and appreciated) a joke hidden from the rest of the players), that it mattered not whether the hero got the girl, or the villain got the bird; for Death got the bag.

In this situation a hint of irony survived.

The Politician who had framed this Infamous drug was himself caught in its application, and he lost what is dearly held by Angels and Honest Men, and only Knows and Devils despise - his life.

The Guard lost his job (the one time when I entirely agreed with the actions of a Politician), and now pulls beer behind a bar in a dirty hovel on the waterfront. I know all this to be true, and he is still there.

One day I hope that we may make pilgrimage to this place, not to pose my point, nor to drink beer (the Saints protect us!), but that we may stand awe-struck in the doorway and watch those men with laughing eyes from ships who come in full of salt and the sea and marvel at the freedom which they have, and we have lost.

They are the only freedom left, and we may sadly gaze on this rare sight and remember the Freedom our Fathers fought so hard to hand us as heritage, and we have lost.

And we may all pray together for the days of its return.

If you do not one day see this rare sight you will pass an unhappy manhood and a lonely old age.

Not that I care.

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long, and his calloused hands were those of a typical miner.

As the buyer's fingers ran through the gold, his lips were pursed in thought, as though estimating its worth. He talked for a while, and then excused himself.

Retracing, he set about weighing the gold. He was interrupted by the entry of two troopers. When

the miners had been arrested, they turned to the buyer and asked a simple question: How did he know that the gold had been stolen?

The answer was given as simply 'It's.' the man answered, *he had bought three nuggets once before; they were, in fact, part of his own consciousness which had been placed aboard the Nelson.*

\* \* \* \* \*



JOHN Howard Payne was born in 1791. His nursery was the streets which lined the New York waterfront, his companions wharf-side lurchers. Yet Payne became one of the best-known men of his time.

As a boy, he was constantly scribbling — small scraps of verse, stories, and plays, written on odd pieces of paper. When he was in his teens, he won a scholarship which took him to college, where he began to write seriously. He made a little money and determined to make writing his career.

Success did not come immediately and, once, he was forced by adversity to gather a bunch of original plays and song lyrics and sell them for \$250.

Long he was to regret his act — for one of the lyrics was to

gain a fortune for its publishers. It was "Home Sweet Home" — written during a period when his work had carried him away from his native city. It was typical, also, of Payne's love for New York that later, while he was supervising the production of an immensely successful play in London, he should abruptly curtail its season and answer a nostalgic urge to return home.

He had been extremely successful as a librettist, playwright, and actor. But with the years, his pen began to fail him, and he slipped back to the poverty from which he had arisen.

He died in 1852 — in pathetic circumstances. For John Howard Payne, writer of the song which means so much to exiles — died lonely and in debt, in a foreign land.

\* \* \* \* \*



PETER Timmerman may have lived a simple life, rising early, cooking

his own meals and going daily to the shipyard where he was employed. He was not Dutch, but the

people of Zaandam did not resent his presence among them. He made no friends, did not mix with his workmates, and was indeed, silent and aloof.

At the shipyard he was respected for a willing worker, a man who was industrious and eager to learn.

When Peter Timmerman had completed his apprenticeship he disappeared. But in 1708, a foreigner commenced to work in a British shipyard. His fellows called him Peter, and few knew his surname. Still aloof, he continued to be the industrious worker who had served his apprenticeship at Zaandam. He came to work in rough, work-man's clothes and carried his meal in a handkerchief.

In London, however, he no longer cooked his own meals, in fact, he maintained a large establishment and a huge staff of servants. Then, suddenly, he disappeared again: for Peter was a man in search of knowledge, and he had learnt all the shipwrights

could teach him. He was now a watchmaker's assistant — a humble man whose fingers, cushioned by rough work at the shipyards near headed the minute wheels and springs of nautical clocks.

But no longer was he able to hide his identity, and his actions were the subject of covert criticism. But for this he cared little, for his task was nearly finished.

Quietly, persuasively, he spoke to the men with whom he had worked — the men of the shipyards, and those who had guided his fingers as they had fumbled with watch parts.

Peter collected a small army of experts and artisans. And the day came when, with them, he boarded a ship to return to his own country. For the humble shipwright and watchmaker was of Royal blood — a king who had left his country in order to study the shipbuilding methods of others.

Thus, Peter the First, Tsar of all the Russias, went home.

\* \* \* \* \*



THE year was 1651, and the seething over-populated India was writhing under the heel of its native oppressors. Thousands died in poverty, millions more lived under a tyranny from which death would have been a merciful release — and in Delhi the Shah Jahan lived in fabuous luxury.

Shah Jahan had everything, but in his heart, too, was unhappiness. For among all his possessions, that

which he rated the highest would soon be lost to him.

Hastily, he crept into the room in which lay his eldest daughter, the Padishah Begum, and always he left with heavy dread upon him. His physicians had told him that there was no hope for her; that the 22-year old girl would soon pass away.

In vain, he offered his physicians anything they might ask, if her life could be saved. But they could

sely shake their heads. Then his Grand Vizier made a suggestion: there were English ships at Suez; perhaps one of the men of medicine aboard could cure the Begum Padshah?

One of them came — a man who needed no bribes, no persuasion, where a life was at stake. And when the Shah took the hand of Gabriel Brougham and begged that the life of the Princess be spared, the Englishman promised to do what he could.

Within a few days, the Princess was pronounced to be out of danger, and the grateful Shah of

found the white physician very welcome.

Brougham, although young, was wise. He could have had great wealth, or an important post in the State. But these he refused and, instead, he asked that his countrymen should have liberty to trade, free of all duty, in Bengal.

The Shah, surprised, granted his request — and from the payment of Gabriel Brougham's fee the East India Company dated its first great stride towards that final eminence of wealth and power which terminated in British rule over India.

\* \* \* \* \*



TWO men sat at breakfast. Serving their needs was a little old lady who, as the men talked, bounded about the room humming a melody. Suddenly one of the men lifted a finger for silence and listened. When the old lady had stopped humming, he asked her where she had heard the tune.

She couldn't remember. Perhaps she had heard it many years before, perhaps it was of her own making. But the man, John Woodcock Graves, knew that the melody must be kept, if not for posterity, then for his own circle of hunting friends. He went to the piano and composed a lyric.

The words dealt with the hunting exploits of the man with whom he was sharing breakfast — his greatest friend, John Peel. Peel, pleased with the tune, suggested that Graves himself should sing

it that night at a hunting party.

The song was a great success, for in it was expressed the spirit of hunting . . . the lift of flying boars . . . the sound of the hounds' horn.

When he died, his memory lived still in song; then Graves, too, died, forgotten — forgotten until huntingmen of another generation decided that his last resting place should bear a monument.

But where was he buried? Some said that he lay in a little cemetery near his home, but a search there produced no result.

Not for many years was Graves' resting place discovered. It was under a tree in a tiny cemetery at Queenborough, Tasmania. It is an ironic fact that, having contributed so much to English tradition, the creator of John Peel should have been claimed by the soil of Australia.

# MANY NEVER SUSPECT CAUSE OF BACKACHE

THE OLD TREATMENT OFTEN BRINGS HAPPY RELIEF

Many gallant soldiers suffering backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be bad kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people eliminate about three pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause ringing headaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, disturbed nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headache and dizziness. Frequent or poor kidney action sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

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ASK YOUR CHEMIST OR STORE FOR

# DOAN'S

Backache Kidney Pills

94

# Talking Points

\* COVER GIRL: Just about the last place a photographer looks for his models is within his own office but MAUREEN McCABE defied precedent and the resultant shot makes this month's CAVALCADE cover. Maureen is in her early 20's, is 5 ft. 2 in., and weighs 7 stone 4 lbs. She has few hobbies — because, she says, that's so busy keeping her boat, JOHN LEWIS, afloat in order.

\* We're a bit groggy this morning — the result, maybe, of never learning the wisdom of not working our skin out. This is the punch which set us back on our heels.

\* For some time, I have been a reader of your magazine, and it appears to me as a publication that anyone can enjoy. However, one article [in the February issue] comes near to a point where I feel it necessary to register a protest. The article, *I May Be a Smoking Addict*, is wonderful — not because of the subject, of course, for any column should be discussed freely, but the writer puts the matter in a false light because the facts are inaccurate... Drug addiction, or usage, is a really serious procedure, and readers of your magazine, coming from all walks of life, cannot all distinguish between the purely personal experience of a single individual (whose knowledge is limited, like a drunk who seldom knows his condition and too late, he naturally rationalizes something which he is obviously afraid to see in the true light) and the mass media report-read for all to try.

Now our reply to G.W.W.: Thanks — and we're glad, sincerely glad, to have been a help, if any.

\* PREVIEW: This, we think, is it — the best issue of CAVALCADE so far. It's difficult to single out one story that stands above the others, so we'll mention a few titles and let you do the rest. There's *The Man Who Invented Antibiotics*; *Under Above*, a chatty little piece about an unusual occupation; *What's Your Pedigree?* an article which may get you in the way of getting a fortune.

"I am a patient in a Sydney Milk

Hospital. I recently read, in CAVALCADE, the article *Do You've Got a Nuisance Lip?* Interested, I showed it to our Red Cross rep., who also impressed, had the article copied and distributed among the legions patients.

"You may be interested to know that the article was very favourably received by these men."

(Signed) G.W.W.J.

First, our reply to L.L.: As you say in the latter part of your letter, it's impossible for us to know what our readers think unless they tell us — and, believe me, letters of criticism are just as valuable a guide to shaping our line-up as those written in praise.

Still, we submit that the story, indeed, related to "a purely personal experience," that the author mentioned that his comments were at odds with medical opinion, and that such medical opinion was actually quoted in the article.

Our inference, we feel, which may have been gained from publication of the article was that benzedrine should not be so easily obtainable as it apparently is.

Now our reply to G.W.W.: Thanks — and we're glad, sincerely glad, to have been a help, if any.

\* PREVIEW: This, we think, is it — the best issue of CAVALCADE so far. It's difficult to single out one story that stands above the others, so we'll mention a few titles and let you do the rest. There's *The Man Who Invented Antibiotics*; *Under Above*, a chatty little piece about an unusual occupation; *What's Your Pedigree?* an article which may get you in the way of getting a fortune.



## IN EMPIRE AIR DEVELOPMENT.

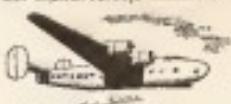
**FIRE** Aerial Service in Eastern Australia.

Charleville to Charters Towers  
Queensland and Northern Territory  
Aerial Services. **QANTAS** 1923

**HST** Access to be manufactured in  
Australia under license from owners  
DH-88A built by Qantas at  
Longreach. 1934

**PDH** Flying Doctor service established in  
Australia by Qantas at Charters, 1928

**HST** Officially appointed Agents for  
West Australia and British in associa-  
tion with Imperial Airways. 1931



**HST** Four-engined Pass and in Aus-  
tralia — by Qantas on Brisbane-Singa-  
pore service. (In DH-88) 1935

**HST** Through Flying Boat service to  
Singapore by Qantas and in associa-  
tion with Imperial Airways — to London

1935  
**HST** Regular Crossing of the Indian  
Ocean — the world's longest air line  
by Qantas in association with BOAC  
with Cathay. 1943

**HST** with BOAC and Trans. Empire  
Airways. Delta airmail established  
policy to fully support British Air Transport  
on Empire routes — to help  
assure British Empire Air supremacy in  
the newsworthy developments in  
the Age of Flight. 1946

# Qantas Empire Airways

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